TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-45 (18-7). Tomorrow: Fair. Yesterday's temp. 65-41 (17-5). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 57-41 (14-5). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 57-39 (14-4). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 55-48 (13-9). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 65-50 (18-10). Yesterday's temp. 72-50 (22-10).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg .... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark .... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) .... 11 P. | Netherlands .... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 2/5
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
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Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military 30.20
Israel ..... 1.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,080 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.

HOPEFUL SPIRIT—A smiling Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., holding jersey that was playfully (?) presented to him by a group of Young Democrats at the Framingham State College in Framingham, Mass., plugging him as their candidate in 1976 election.

Greece Hits Press Over Call to Quit

Printed Statement By Karamanlis

ATHENS, April 24 (Reuters).—Greek judicial authorities today issued warrants for the arrest of the publisher and editor of an Athens opposition newspaper which printed a call by former Premier Constantine Karamanlis to the military rulers to quit.

But when security officials called at the offices of the newspaper Vradyni to arrest George Athanassiades, 60, and Charalambos Claras, 63, on charges of violating Greece's press law, they could not find them, a spokesman for the newspaper said.

The warrants were issued after the publication of Mr. Karamanlis's statement, judicial sources said.

An Athens council of magistrates today agreed to a request by public prosecutor Constantine Paloutis to ratify the ban and confiscation of the copies of the newspaper yesterday which carried the statement.

Strong Government

In his statement, published on the front page of Vradyni yesterday, Mr. Karamanlis called on the present military-backed regime to resign and hand over power to an experienced and strong government.

Mr. Karamanlis, who ruled Greece for eight consecutive years until 1963, claimed in his statement that King Constantine, who was the symbol of legitimacy, should be invited to return from his self-exile for the procedure to begin for the restoration of normal democratic life. Mr. Karamanlis has been living in Paris since 1964.

Two more newspapers which published the statement, Thessaloniki, of Salonica and the Athens English-language Athens News, were also banned from circulation.

The ban was based on Article 25 of the new press law which forbids publication of articles considered as rebellious or aiming at the overthrow of the regime or the existing social order, judicial sources said.

Help Pledged

Mr. Karamanlis's statement provoked a chain of statements by leading politicians who expressed their support and pledged to help Mr. Karamanlis to form a government of national unity to lead the country back to parliamentary rule.

But some observers here believe the concerted opposition by former political leaders will not have any immediate practical effect.

Premier George Papadopoulos, who masterminded the army coup that seized power in April, 1967, said last week that his regime will remain in power to solve all major problems.

Meanwhile, Greek military police today arrested former economics professor John Pesmazoglou and charged him with conspiracy, his wife said.

Mr. Pesmazoglou, 55, a former deputy governor of the Bank of Greece, was dismissed a few months after the 1967 army coup.

Mr. Pesmazoglou was arrested briefly last month during clashes between students and Athens security police.



Associated Press.

Dynamiting of the newspaper office building in Madrid yesterday.

Madrid Paper, a Franco Critic, Is Buried

MADRID, April 24 (AP).—Demolition experts blasted apart the building of the afternoon newspaper Madrid today as about 500 persons, many of them journalists, watched the physical end of the government's most persistent critic in recent years.

It was a dramatic and symbolic end to one of the country's few independent voices. The newspaper was closed by the government 17 months ago.

Despite a court battle still to be decided, few present expected that the newspaper would ever return.

Madrid was forced to sell its building to pay off its 125 employees after the closing. Apartments will be built on the site.

"Madrid was killed long ago," said a former employee. "All they did today was bury it." The newspaper was founded at the end of the civil war in 1939.

Despite the demolition, Antonio Garcia Trevijano, the newspaper's lawyer, said the court fight will continue and the name Madrid will be reserved.

A mild critic by standards elsewhere in Europe, Madrid was at the forefront of the Spanish press in criticizing the government. The paper was suspended from publication for four months in 1969 after suggesting that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, now 80, Spain's authoritarian leader, should follow De Gaulle's example and retire.

Madrid was back in trouble in 1971 by insisting the government should open up the country politically as well as economically.

The newspaper's publisher and owner, Rafael Calvo Serer, a conservative, who turned liberal, joined the fight and wrote in an article in the Paris newspaper Le Monde that the government was trying to impose "Draconian conditions" on Madrid. He charged that Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco "decided personally to kill the paper."

On Nov. 19, 1971, Gen. Franco and his cabinet agreed to close the newspaper on a technicality, an incorrect listing of stockholders. The newspaper published its last edition on Nov. 25, 1971. Its circulation was about 70,000.

Mr. Calvo Serer, facing possible prosecution and a maximum sentence of 13 years for acts considered to have "damaged the credit of the state," has never returned to Spain. Mr. Calvo Serer has been in Paris writing a book on contemporary Spanish history.

Hanoi Charged Formally by U.S. With Violations

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 24 (IHT).—The United States today formally accused North Vietnam of violating the January peace agreement by illegally moving 30,000 troops and tanks, artillery and other military supplies into South Vietnam and warned Hanoi that its actions justified American suspension of the agreement in whole or in part.

In a note to the 12-member International Conference on Vietnam, dated April 20 but just released by the State Department, the United States also accused Hanoi of continuing a campaign of terrorism and assassination, using its forces to attack villages in South Vietnam, improving road systems in Laos to facilitate the movement of military supplies and failure to provide complete information about Americans missing in action.

The United States also rejected as "utterly groundless" North Vietnamese accusations that Washington and Saigon were working to sabotage the Jan. 28 peace pact.

The suspension of the peace agreement mentioned in the U.S. note referred to the halting by the United States of its clearance of mines from North Vietnamese waters. The note added that "this suspension is justified... in accordance with the rule of international law that a material breach of an international agreement by one party entitles the other party to suspend operation of the agreement in whole or in part."

'Many' Red Violations

The United States said that "the many serious violations" of the agreement had led to the suspension.

Detailing the U.S. charges, the note said that there was overwhelming evidence of illegal movement of North Vietnamese men and materiel through Laos, Cambodia and across the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam.

It charged that along with the troops, 400 tanks, 300 pieces of artillery and "vast quantities" of ammunition and vehicles had been moved into the South almost from the day the cease-fire was signed.

In addition, the United States said that 27,000 tons of military supplies had been moved across the DMZ and 26,000 tons had arrived in Laos.

During the same time, the note continued, the United States has detected over 17,000 military truck movements from North Vietnam into Laos and over 7,000 crossing the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam."

"None of the peacekeeping organs established by the peace agreement has been given the opportunity to monitor these shipments," the United States charged.

The note constituted Washington's response to an earlier note by Hanoi accusing the United States of being responsible for violations of the agreement.

The United States said the Hanoi note was "an ill-disguised attempt by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to divert attention away from its own numerous and extreme violations of the cease-fire."

"Contrary to the contentions listed in the [North Vietnamese] note it is abundantly clear," the United States said, "that the main obstructions to peace consist of the military activities carried out by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and forces under its control in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in direct and inexcusable contravention of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam and of the agreement on the restoration of peace and reconciliation in Laos."

4 to Make Up Ruling Unit Of Cambodia

3 Political Opponents To Work With Lon Nol

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, April 24 (NYT).—The executive leadership of Cambodia became a quadrumvirate today as a final agreement was reached by which President Lon Nol will share power equally with three political opponents in a new high political council. Marshal Lon Nol had been under strong American pressure to share his authority in a move to unite the various anti-Communist political factions in Phnom Penh in the face of the growing Communist military threat.

The new High Political Council, the planned creation of which was announced last Tuesday in a speech by the president, will consist of Sisawath Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng, in addition to Marshal Lon Nol himself.

The four men were major collaborators in the ouster of the former chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has lived in exile in China since 1970.

The two most important new members in what will amount to a ruling junta are Mr. Sirik Matak and Mr. In Tam, both former soldiers and both former political advisers to Marshal Lon Nol.

Mr. Sirik Matak, who heads the opposition Republican party, is a distant relative of Prince Sihanouk. He is regarded by U.S. officials as the most effective administrator in Cambodia.

No Real Authority

Mr. In Tam, who led the opposition Democratic party until incurring the displeasure of the party earlier this year, was Marshal Lon Nol's chief opponent in last June's presidential election. After the election, he and Mr. Sirik Matak both collaborated with the president for a time but left the government because they had not been accorded any real authority.

Mr. Cheng Heng became Cambodian chief of state after the removal of Prince Sihanouk by virtue of the fact that he was president of the National Assembly at the time. He remained chief of state until his resignation March 10, 1972, at which time Marshal Lon Nol became chief of state.

Mr. Cheng Heng, who represents a "neutral faction," lacks a political party base and is the weakest member of the quadrumvirate.

Marshal Lon Nol met twice today with his new partners, first to confirm their mutual agreement and second to obtain the blessings of leaders of the Cambodian Buddhist faith, thus formalizing the arrangement.

Yesterday, the moribund Na-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

With Clemency on Watergate

White House Denies It ought to Buy Silence

ASHINGTON, April 24 (IHT).
he White House emphatically
led today that convicted
tergate conspirator James W.
Cord was offered executive
ency in exchange for a
ty plea and silence on last
e's bugging at Democratic
iquarters.

sworn testimony before a
ral grand jury investigating
Watergate case, McCord said
he had received the offer. A
script of his testimony was
ined by columnist Jack An-
on.

cCord told the panel that the
of E. Howard Hunt, a co-
spirator who pleaded guilty in
case, had told him that
utive clemency, which can be
nted only by the President,
ld be offered him after one
in jail.

oday, Gerald L. Warren,
ty press secretary to the
ident, told newsmen: "There
absolutely no discussion with
President on this matter. Nor
there any offer from the
ident."

owever, he limited his denial
President Nixon himself when
d if anyone else at the White
se could have made such a
nise to McCord.

r. Warren also said that over
Easter weekend the Presi-
had called some of his aides
se names have recently ap-
ed in connection with the
ergate investigation.

he press aide said that Mr.
on, in Florida for the week-



UPI.

James McCord

end, had called White House counsel John W. Dean 3d on Easter to express "best wishes" and also telephoned presidential advisers H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

"There has been no change in the status of any White House staff member," Mr. Warren said. There has been a spate of reports that Mr. Nixon would announce the resignations of several members of his staff during the next few days.

In his grand-jury testimony, McCord said that he accepted money for legal fees in his U.S. District Court trial, but never

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Rejecting Nixon Invitations

Japan Bars State Visit to U.S. by Hirohito

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 24 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira disclosed today that his government has rejected President Nixon's invitation to Emperor Hirohito to make a state visit to the United States.

Mr. Ohira called in Ambassador Robert S. Ingersoll to inform him of the decision this afternoon. Later, Mr. Ohira told Japanese newsmen that "circumstances, including the imperial household schedule," did not permit the visit this year. He did not elaborate, but it was clear that anti-American political opposition had caused the rejection.

The decision by Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government seemed certain to add to the deterioration of U. S. relations with Japan, which are already seriously strained by continuing economic frictions and a lack of political communication.

Some Japanese officials involved in American affairs expressed private disappointment. One called the decision a "tragedy."

Specifically, the rejection of the invitation to visit the United States this year, although couched in terms of a postponement, cast doubt on the possibility that Mr. Nixon would visit Japan in the foreseeable future. Mr. Ohira, however, said the Japanese government would welcome him if Mr. Nixon decided to come.

Some officials and politically aware Japanese privately deplored the timing of the announcement. They noted that Mr. Nixon was under fire at home because of the Watergate affair and asserted that this decision would add to his political difficulties.

Mr. Nixon personally invited Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako to visit the United States when the two heads of state met in Anchorage, Alaska, in September, 1971, as the emperor's plane made a fueling stop on the way to his three week tour of Europe.

Since then, the invitation was repeated when Mr. Nixon met Mr. Tanaka in Hawaii last September, by the President's assistant for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, during trips to Tokyo, by the President again when Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi was in Washington last month, and by the President most recently to a group of Japanese governors who paid a call at the White House.

Mr. Nixon has reportedly been eager to have the emperor come to the United States as that would then have cleared the way for him to make a return visit to Japan.

With his penchant for historic "firsts," such as his visit to China, Mr. Nixon reportedly wanted to be the first American President in office to visit Japan. The only American President ever to come here was President Ulysses S. Grant, who traveled here in 1879 after he had left the White House.

Moreover, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, under whom Mr. Nixon served as Vice-President, had a projected state visit canceled while he was on the way here in 1960 because the Japanese government said that they could not guarantee his safety from anti-American rioters.

The Nixon invitation to the emperor had aroused stiff protests from the opposition parties here, led by the Japan Socialist and Japan Communist parties. They charged that the imperial visit would involve the emperor in politics at a time when there are outstanding issues between the United States and Japan.

The emperor has said that he would very much like to visit the United States. The emperor and the empress clearly enjoyed their trip to Europe in 1971, the first excursion by a reigning sovereign of Japan.

Biggest Casualty List to Date

uerrillas Kill 9 S. Africa, Rhodesia Police

ALISBURY, Rhodesia, April (Reuters).—African guerrillas ating against white-ruled hern Africa have claimed lives—six of them black—attacks on Rhodesian and th African security forces.

he Rhodesian Security Force iquarters today announced deaths of three white soldiers an African in anti-guerrilla rations in the northeast of country—the biggest toll e guerrilla activity flared in ember. The announcement did say when the incident oc-red.

ix hundred miles upstream g the Zambezi, four African ce and a tracker died in a Good lay ambush in the Caprivi Strip, a salient of South African-ruled South-West Africa.

South African Police Minister Louwrens Muller, announcing the deaths, said in Cape Town today that only one of them appeared to have been killed in the first volley of shots from the guerrillas.

"The wounded were thereafter shot dead one after the other point-blank by volleys of machine-gun fire," he said.

Mr. Muller said the guerrillas had crossed from Zambia last Thursday night and returned across the border after their Friday attack.

Both the Caprivi Strip—sandwiched among Rhodesia, Botswana and Zambia—and Rhodesia's northeastern districts are the first points of attack from the black north.

Neither area has seen incidents of this proportion before.

The strip is heavily guarded by paramilitary police, with a growing number of Africans being used. The Rhodesian northeast has also been blanketed with security forces since the outbreak of guerrilla attacks against farmsteads there last December.

Twelve Have Died

Twelve members of the Security Force have died in Rhodesia since then, including two South African policemen who were members of a considerable force designated to help South Africa's northern neighbor.

Although the Security Force communiqué gave no indication of the origin of the guerrillas—three of whom were killed—the Rhodesian government has repeatedly accused Zambia of harboring African nationalists.

The December upsurge pushed the Rhodesian government into closing its border with Zambia. Though it has since backed down, the Zambians have maintained the barrier.

Though the guerrilla activity began in the northeast, it has since spread. A guerrilla leader in London said this week that nationalist forces are operating in a third of the country.

The apparent widening of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

kyo, Hanoi to Hold lks on Relations

OKYO, April 24 (AP).—Japan North Vietnam have agreed negotiate the establishment of lomatic relations, it was re-ted today.

Yasuke Miyake, chief of the eign Ministry's Southeast an Affairs division, said the th Vietnamese also showed rest in receiving Japanese

Mr. Miyake returned yester-from a visit to Hanoi. Japan recognizes South Vietnam, it has been trading with th Vietnam.

U.K. Won't Protest French Atom Tests

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Britain turned aside an Australian request today to press for an end to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam asked the British to join nations of the Pacific area that are urging an end to the testing. But Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said only that Britain would call the attention of the French government to the views of the Pacific nations.

Kissinger Message to Europe Ranked With Marshall Plan

News Analysis

By James Reston

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger, in a policy statement obviously approved by President Nixon, has sent a message to Europe that can be compared historically only to the famous Marshall Plan speech of Secretary of State George C. Marshall at Harvard almost 26 years ago.

The differences are greater than the similarities, but Mr. Kissinger, like Gen. Marshall, recognized that the United States and Europe have reached another critical point in their relationships, and in his address to the Associated Press, Mr. Kissinger asked Europe the same philosophic questions.

Is there not something beyond material and national interests to hold America, Europe and Japan together? Should we not try to define the common political interests and ideals of the old and the new world, rather than leaving things to the experts on money, trade and tariffs?

Like Gen. Marshall, Mr. Kissinger suggested a common discussion of common problems among major trading nations, not an American diktat for solving everything. He made some suggestions to Europe and Japan, but he did not try to impose them.

The Marshall speech, looking back on it now, was very thin and almost superficial, but Gen. Marshall hit the same point as Mr. Kissinger: The United States recognizes that all the Western nations are getting into trouble, and it wants to help, but it can't solve things in Washington.

"It is already evident," Gen. Marshall said in June, 1947, "that, before the United States government can proceed much further... there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be taken by this [the U.S.] government.

"It would be neither fitting nor efficacious," Gen. Marshall added, "for this government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program... The role of this country should consist of friendly aid... The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number of, if not all, European nations."

Mr. Kissinger talked here in New York in the same vein. The days of the Marshall Plan approach to American-European relations are over, he suggested. The successes of the past have created new contemporary problems. Europe is no longer a weak beneficiary of American aid, but a powerful new competitor and, while Mr. Kissinger recognized all the commercial problems involved, he stuck to Gen. Marshall's principle that there has to be a new Atlantic partnership or there is going to be great trouble for everybody in the world.

Mr. Kissinger never mentioned Gen. Marshall to his Associated Press audience. In fact, while he was asking Europe to recognize that it had reached another historic point in its relations with the United States, and was asking Europe to come back with suggestions for a new Atlantic charter or partnership, he emphasized how much harder it would now be to get together.

The United States and Europe cooperated a generation ago through fear: Can they now get together by common ideals? Mr. Kissinger conceded that this would be much more difficult. A generation ago the United States was offering to help a Europe devastated by World War II. Now it is suggesting cooperation or partnership with a recovered, powerful and competitive Europe.

Also, Mr. Kissinger noted, the United States has to think of worldwide interests, while Europe tends to think of "regional in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Trawler Is Said to Ram Iceland Boat

Patrol-Craft Crews Fire Cannon, Rifles

REYKJAVIK, April 24 (Reuters).—A British trawler was today reported to have rammed and badly damaged an Icelandic patrol boat, while Icelandic sailors opened fire on other British vessels in the most serious clashes yet in the "cod war" between the two countries.

The British trawler itself was holed by the collision.

Announcing the new escalation in the conflict, which broke out Sept. 1 with Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles, Coast Guard spokesman H. Hafsteinsson described the British trawlermen as "complete rogues."

Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson summoned British Ambassador John McKenzie to his office later today to protest what he called this "most serious" incident.

There have been many previous incidents, including the cutting of trawl wires of British and West German vessels, the firing of warning shots by Icelandic patrol boats and alleged attempted rammings by British trawlers and protection vessels. But today was the first time a vessel had actually been rammed.

Gash in Bow

Mr. Hafsteinsson said the Hull trawler St. Leger rammed the patrol boat Thor near the stern, opening a gash in the trawler's own bow, and the trawler sprang a leak.

When other trawlers bore down on another Icelandic patrol vessel, the Arvakur, the crew opened up with rifles to defend themselves, and shots hit the trawler's hull and bridge, the spokesman said.

He said the trouble began when a patrol boat cut both wires of a Fleetwood trawler designated SSAFA FD-155 about 30 miles inside Iceland's claimed 50-mile limit, west of the Westman Islands.

The trawler fleet of about 20 vessels hauled in their trawls and lined up in formation like men-of-war, trying either to encircle the patrol vessels or ram them, he added.

"Their force was so intent that they seemed quite ready to ram and sink the Icelanders," Mr. Hafsteinsson said.

The trawlers swarmed around the Arvakur, the smallest vessel in the Coast Guard fleet, with no cannon, and tried to ram it, he said, but the Thor came to its help and fired five blank shots.

The trawlers then turned their attention to the Thor, he said. "The British trawlermen were angry, and they changed into complete rogues who took no notice of danger to life, even for their own men," Mr. Hafsteinsson said.

The Hull trawlers St. Leger and Brucella went full speed at the Thor, and the St. Leger rammed the Icelandic vessel, the spokesman said.

The Thor, though badly damaged, did not leak and was able to continue its patrol duties, he said. But the St. Leger was reported to be heading for the Faroe Islands for repairs, accompanied by another British trawler.

After the incident the Thor fired three nonexplosive cannon shells over the St. Leger as a warning, the spokesman said.

He said the British trawlers threatened to cut the trawl wires of Icelandic ships in the area in retaliation, but were driven off by the Thor.

He said the Arvakur's rifle shots were aimed so as not to endanger life aboard the trawlers. It was the first time that rifles had been used in the cod war.

Guerrillas Kill Nine in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

field of action to include Caprivi will be viewed in a very serious light in both the Rhodesian and South African capitals. It may signal a closing of ranks between two sides which have always been willing to cooperate but have never gone beyond that.

With Portugal suffering guerrilla threats in its African territories of Angola and Mozambique, there have been suggestions of moves toward a common fight against African nationalists.

So far, this has been officially denied, though South African Defense Minister Pieter Botha said in parliament recently that his country was willing to consider any request for military help from any neighboring country.

Colombia Crash Kills 9

CALI, Colombia, April 24 (UPI).—A bus and a truck collided head-on yesterday near Corinto, in northern Colombia, police said, and nine persons were killed and 12 injured.

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Moët Champagne Firm Goes West To Produce Bubbly in California

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—The Moët et Chandon champagne firm has bought land in California to make a sparkling wine in the United States, a spokesman said today.

The National Committee for Wines of France said Moët's investment would mark the first time a French company has produced wine in the United States.

Bertrand Mure, director of the champagne section of the company, said, "We will not use the word champagne." The firm will follow French law, which decrees that only wine produced in the Champagne area of France can be called champagne.

Neither will the wine carry the Moët et Chandon label, Mr. Mure said.

"We don't know what we will name it or what the brand name will be, but we have four years at least before the grapes are planted, grown, harvested and the wine aged, so we are in no hurry to decide," he said.

Mr. Mure said Moët decided to expand to California because "there is a shortage of champagne wines."

"The land for them is limited in France and we can't deliver all that is ordered. The demand has doubled in 10 years around the world."

Protestant Youths Parade; Truce by IRA Is Disrupted

BELFAST, April 24 (UPI).—Thousands of Protestant teenagers paraded through Belfast today with bands and banners as part of traditional Eastertime demonstrations of Orangemen to show their loyalty to Britain.

The marches follow republican and largely Roman Catholic parades celebrating the 1916 Easter uprising in Dublin.

In Londonderry, a Catholic riot and two sniper attacks during the night disrupted a limited Irish Republican Army truce less than 24 hours after it started.

In Belfast, more than 7,500 youths donned orange sashes, the Protestant symbol of the province, to take part in the marches here and in Bangor, 15 miles to the east. Soldiers along the parade route erected 30-foot canvas screens at possible trouble spots, but no incidents were reported.

The demonstrations of youth were organized by the Orange Lodge, whose adult members paraded yesterday.

Windows Broken

Police in Bangor used nightsticks against Protestant youths who roamed the streets and smashed Catholic store windows. The authorities said that 23 policemen were hurt and 44 persons arrested.

Catholic youths in Belfast's Falls Road district forced a crew from a bus and then set the bus on fire, the army said. Services were stopped for two hours. Later, troops came under fire in the area. Soldiers returned fire and thought they hit a gunman, the army said.

Rioting Catholic youths rampaged through a Londonderry housing project late last night and early today and snipers twice fired at soldiers without causing casualties, an army spokesman said.

The incidents, which tapered off before dawn, shattered a limited seven-day truce called by the IRA in Londonderry last Monday in conjunction with a Catholic community festival in that city.

The breakdown in the truce followed the arrest of two IRA suspects by soldiers in Londonderry last night. One of the men captured was identified as 19-year-old Daniel Keenan, who escaped from prison in Belfast three months ago by trading places with a prisoner who was being released.

The arresting troops were ambushed and then stoned by the youths, who later hijacked a bus and truck and set up a roadblock. From behind the blockade they hurled stones, bricks and bottles at the soldiers.

Rogers Warns On Ties With Russia, China

By Robert Alden

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned last night that the progress that has been made in improving U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China is not irreversible.

"With this firmly in mind, the administration is determined not to upset the developing balance by unilaterally reducing its troop strength" in Europe and Asia, Mr. Rogers said in a speech at the annual awards dinner of the Overseas Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The secretary of state said that the United States has reduced its armed forces in Asia by 70 percent and that further substantial force reductions now could lead to miscalculation and "even upset the new and still delicate relations that have been so carefully developed."

Reassuring Japan

Mr. Rogers said that it was particularly important to reassure Japan about the validity of the security arrangements of the United States.

"American withdrawal from Asia could well lead Japan to consider new security arrangements, major rearmament and even nuclearization—a course it prefers not to pursue," Mr. Rogers said.

Speaking only hours after a major policy statement by Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, on a reshaping of the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Rogers warned: "If there was ever a time not to withdraw our forces unilaterally from Europe, surely it is now—at a time when we are beginning negotiations with the Warsaw Pact nations on mutual reduction of forces."

He said that the Soviet Union and China had increased the capabilities of their armed forces and that although all Americans are concerned about the costs of defense, "there is another and greater concern—that our defense programs support this country's basic interests."

The secretary of state said that the defense budget for the next year will be less than any in the last 10 years.

"It will pay fewer people, buy less hardware, involve fewer industries and maintain fewer bases than any defense budget since 1950," he said.

Mr. Rogers said that this reduction had been made possible "by making concrete progress toward a more stable world."

"For the first time in our lifetimes," Mr. Rogers said, "there are realistic prospects for a world in which nations adopt higher standards of acceptable international behavior" and a world "in which negotiated resolution of international issues takes clear precedence over unilateral threats or resort to force."

Top Rebels Die In Battle Against Troops of Congo

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, April 24 (Reuters).—Congolese troops killed rebel leader Ange Diawara and his deputy, Ikoko Jean Baptiste, on the Zaire-Congo border last night, according to Brazzaville radio.

The radio said that a detachment of Congolese troops killed about a dozen guerrilla fighters, including Mr. Diawara. Government troops have been pursuing the rebel leader, a former lieutenant, since an attempted coup against Congo President Marien Ngouabi last year.

The Brazzaville Revolutionary Court of Justice, meanwhile, finished here today a week of sittings during which it has tried persons accused of being in league with Mr. Diawara, including a former prime minister and an information minister.

It sentenced four persons to death and three to forced labor for life.

A public meeting is being prepared in Brazzaville and it is believed that the bodies of the dead rebel fighters will be displayed.

Jordan Protests Israeli Parade

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 24 (AP).—Jordan has protested to the United Nations that Israel's plans for a 25th-anniversary parade in Jerusalem on May 7 are "particularly shocking and ugly."

"The militarist exhibitionism and idolization of force in the heart of the city of holiness and peace is an aggression against the faith and conviction of hundreds of millions of Moslems, Christians and other believers in peace, as well as a calculated humiliation and provocation to the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem," Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf said.

He sent a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recalling that five years ago the Security Council asked Israel not to hold a similar parade but that Israel held it anyway, prompting a unanimous complaint from the council.

Grechko Leaves Romania

MOSCOW, April 24 (AP).—Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko returned to the Soviet capital today after an official visit to Romania, Tass reported. Marshal Grechko spent four days conferring with Romanian military leaders and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

China to Sign Echeverria's Atomic Pact

Bars Nuclear Arms In Latin America

HONG KONG, April 24 (NYT).—China has agreed to sign the second protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which is intended to keep Latin America free of nuclear weapons.

This was reported in a joint Chinese-Mexican communiqué issued at the conclusion of a visit to China by President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico. The communiqué was transmitted abroad by Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency.

It is the first time China has agreed to sign an international document concerning nuclear weapons. The Chinese have previously taken the position that they would support only the total prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Tests

France has also agreed to sign the protocol. But both China and France have turned down appeals that they stop conducting nuclear tests.

The joint statement said that, while the Chinese government is "making the necessary preparations for signing as soon as possible" the second protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, this should not prejudice "its consistent position against the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty."

The joint statement said the two sides agreed to "continue indefatigably their efforts for achieving the long-range objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in the world."

It added, "The Chinese side firmly supports the Latin American countries in their just proposition concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America."

Expressing "deep satisfaction over the decision of the Chinese government to sign the protocol," the Mexican side said this not only accorded with the "earnest desire of the Latin American peoples for peace and security" but also constituted a highly significant step toward the consolidation of a nuclear-free zone for Latin America and a "good precedent for the creation of other similar zones in the world."

China Is Reviving Its Trade Unions After 5-Year Ban

PEKING, April 24 (Reuters).—China announced today that it is reviving trade unions, which were discredited more than five years ago at least partly because they concentrated too much on improving workers' welfare.

The newspaper People's Daily reported that trade-union congresses had been held recently in Peking and Shanghai, and said similar congresses would be held throughout the country later.

Trade unions disappeared in China because of their links with head of state Liu Shao-chi, who was disgraced during the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution.

Newsmen were told recently in Shanghai that one of the faults of the old trade unions was that they laid too much stress on improving workers' wages and working conditions. The unions were succeeded by organizations known as workers' representative committees.

The new trade unions are these organizations under a different name. The term "trade union" is being reintroduced in order to give a standardized name to workers' organizations and to simplify relations with foreign trade-union organizations.

Europe Day May 5

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—Europe Day will be celebrated May 5, the 17-nation Council of Europe said today. It urged member states to fly the European flag, which shows a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background.

Women Will Rule Swabbies On a Transatlantic Raft

PARIS, April 24 (AP).—Women will hold the command posts and men will serve in subordinate roles on a raft as it drifts next month across the Atlantic from Europe to the Americas.

A Swedish woman captain and an American woman navigator will head the raft Acali (an Aztec word for "house in the water") in a study of friction between men and women when traditional roles are reversed and nationalities and cultures are jumbled. The crew will have seven women and six men from 12 countries.

Anne Turner, a psychologist in Paris who helped to recruit the crew, said in an interview:

"The men will be doing subordinate things like taking pictures and doing the cooking. The woman captain has absolute charge of the raft, a woman diver will be responsible for repairs and two women doctors will be making sure everyone stays alive.

Elements of Tension

"The odd-numbered crew may be an element in making tensions. Married people were chosen because this fact presents a whole range of problems that the crew will have to come to terms with. Sexuality is a part of the study, but not the prime area. There will be frictions enough as it is."

Most of the participants are married, but are leaving spouses and children behind for the voyage.

The organizer of the expedition is Santiago Genoves, a Mexican anthropologist who was a member of Thor Heyerdahl's Ra expeditions. He will make his own study of behavior on the raft and a government-owned Mexican television station, which has put up $160,000 toward Acali's costs, will film the trip.

The raft was described as seven by 12 meters supported by steel pontoons. The trip is expected to take between three and six months, with departure from the Canary Islands between May 1 and 15. The raft is expected to wash up somewhere along the Yucatan peninsula.

While the raft is afloat, Mrs. Turner said, psychologists will be checking the families the crew has left behind.

All the crew members are aged between 25 and 40.

Two Dutch Asked To Form Cabinet

THE HAGUE, April 24 (UPI).—Queen Juliana today asked a Protestant and a Socialist state councillor to try to form a government that would have sufficient support in parliament, a court spokesman said.

Marinus Ruppert of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party and Jaap Burger of the Labor party asked the queen to be allowed to "consider" the request, the spokesman said. The Dutch cabinet crisis began 146 days ago, when general elections failed to provide a basis for a majority cabinet.



Associated Press.

A TEMPORARY HAVEN—Group of Cambodian refugees leaving a sampan that ferried them to safety of government-held bank of Bassac River, 12 miles south of Phnom Penh. They were fleeing the fighting in their town between government troops and insurgent forces.

Some U.S. Prisoners Aided Hanoi, POW Colonel Says

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—An American Air Force colonel who commanded U.S. war prisoners in North Vietnam has denounced some POWs as cowards "who openly collaborated with the enemy" and even caused physical harm to some of their comrades.

"I intend to do everything in my power to weed these people out of the system," Col. Theodore W. Guy said yesterday in a telephone interview from Tucson, Ariz. He said that there were fewer than 20 collaborators among the 566 returned POWs. He declined to identify them.

Col. Guy said he was "turned in" by other American prisoners and beaten and tortured because of his efforts to establish communications among the POWs and to organize camp life and discipline.

He also said that some POWs accepted gratuities from their North Vietnamese captors in the form of extra rations and greater freedom within the walls, and "turned their backs on us."

Col. Guy's accusations brought into the open resentments that top Pentagon officials had hoped to smooth over.

Col. Guy, 44, acknowledged that he had found an official attitude favoring a forgive-and-forget approach. But, he said, "I was in Washington last week, I told my story, and now I feel I have support."

"Those who did collaborate with the enemy or went against the code of conduct will be identified by me and, after all the evidence is in, I will decide whether charges will be placed," Col. Guy said.

The colonel, who spent five years in North Vietnamese hands, said that before he presses charges he wants to be sure that investigators have enough evidence. Meanwhile, he confirmed that he and other senior POWs are moving to enter black marks in the service records of men they regard as collaborators. A bad efficiency report can wreck a military career.

Col. Guy said that he was the senior ranking officer at a Hanoi prison compound called "The Plantation" for 4 1/2 years.

"In the eyes of the majority of the American people, we are all heroes," Col. Guy said. "This is not true. We had our good and our bad, our heroes and our cowards."

News Analysis

Policy Speech Ranked With Marshall Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

terests." "The Atlantic nations," he said, "must find a solution for the management of their diversity, to serve the common objectives which underlie their unity. We can no longer afford to pursue national or regional self-interest without a unifying framework. We cannot hold together if each country or region asserts its autonomy whenever it is to its benefit and invokes unity to curtail the independence of others."

Also, there were some diplomatic but unmistakable warnings in this Kissinger speech. He reminded the European allies that after Vietnam there is a spirit of retrenchment, nationalism and protectionism in the United States, that the American government will not desert its allies, but expects them to share the burden of a common defense.

This was, in the best sense of the expression, a "presidential speech," defining the problems of the coming years and asking Europe to respond to the offer of "partnership," shared burdens and fair economic competition, or face the consequences of American nationalism and protectionism.

In this sense, and probably only in this sense, Mr. Kissinger's address could be compared to Gen. Marshall's at Harvard. He was telling the European governments that within a few weeks Mr. Nixon will put before them formal proposals for a new partnership of the non-Communist industrial nations, and that these proposals will confront them with hard choices about money, trade and defense.

But before these practical questions are handed over to the technicians, and they begin squabbling about dollars, interest rates, tariffs and all the other things that divide the nations, maybe somebody ought to think about the political and philosophic questions that America, Europe and Japan have in common.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Kissinger dealt with the editors' questions about Watergate and its effect on foreign policy. He ducked most of them, but asked for perspective and compassion. This is a hard time both at home and abroad, he said. It is easy to divide over practical economic or personal problems, but after Watergate the nation has to go on.

Also, after the present squabbles between the nations over money and trade, he said, there is still the problem of trying to create a new order in the world, and this is what the administration is trying to do in the midst of all its troubles.

Mr. Kissinger's was a solemn speech, not the sort of thing that delights most newspaper gatherings. But there was a sense in the Waldorf dining room that this was not merely a luncheon address but a basic statement of national policy at a difficult time at home and a critical period in the relations between the United States, Europe and Japan.

It was quite an occasion. Mr. Kissinger knew that everybody in his audience was thinking about Watergate — and somehow he managed to deal with it with compassion for its culprits and victims—but mainly he managed to bring the great questions of the nation to the fore, and demonstrate what a serious man can do when he thinks and speaks about the fundamental questions before the nation.

Welcomed by Brandt

BONN, April 24 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today welcomed Mr. Kissinger's statement on future U.S.-European relations based on a continued American military presence in Europe.

A Bonn government spokesman expressed appreciation for Mr. Kissinger's "clear support for European unity" and welcomed his statement of U.S. readiness to contribute further toward European security.

W. Berlin Deputy Urges Release Of Rudolf Hess

BERLIN, April 24 (UPI).—Karl Heinz Schmitz, deputy leader of the West Berlin Christian Democratic party, appealed today for release of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, on humanitarian grounds.

"Holding this old man in jail has nothing to do with punishment or atonement anymore but is a bit of inhumanity," Mr. Schmitz said.

Hess is serving a life term in the four-power Spandau War Crimes Prison in the British sector of Berlin. He will be 80 Thursday.

Hess has been a captive since he parachuted into Scotland May 10, 1941, to try to persuade the British to make peace with Nazi Germany on Nazi terms.

Carl Wolfgang Holzapfel, 29, was arrested Sunday in West Germany for allegedly plotting to hijack a British European Airways aircraft on a flight from Stuttgart to Berlin to force release of Hess.

Mr. Schmitz condemned the plot, but said, "This incident has focused attention on the fate of a broken old man who has been in captivity for 32 years."

Train Hits Truck, 4 Die

BUXTEHUDE, West Germany, April 24 (Reuters).—At least four persons were killed and six injured today when a passenger train struck a truck at a road crossing near here, railway officials said.

Lon Nol to Share Leadership With 3 Political Opponents

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Assembly voted approval of the new ruling council and, in response to conditions demanded by the opposition figures, voted to recess for six months ceding full legislative power to the council.

Mr. In Tam said he did not know when the new ruling council would begin meeting. Among its first tasks, he said, would be the formation of a new cabinet. The cabinet headed by premier Hang Thun Hak resigned last Wednesday to allow the president a free hand in reorganizing the government.

Most Pressing Problem

Asked what he considered the most pressing problem facing the new council, Mr. In Tam replied, "The army."

While the military situation in Cambodia is reasonably stable at the moment, powerful enemy forces are operating just a few miles from Phnom Penh.

American support by B-52 bombers was particularly evident all through the night, rattling windows in the capital. Correspondents counted at least 30 missions of three bombers each.

[Government forces were reported by military sources today to be winning back ground from the Communists in the southern approaches to the capital, Reuters reported.

[As bombing continued in front of them, Cambodian ground troops set off around dawn to close the last gap in Phnom Penh's defense perimeter.

[They reached the district town of Kantot, 12 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, at 10:00 a.m. after retaking the neighboring Siem Reap township yesterday.]

Marshal Lon Nol had originally proposed an 11-member council in which power would have been much more diffuse but Mr. Sirik Matak and Mr. In Tam refused to join any body with more than four members.

One obstacle to proposals that opponents join the government has been their objection to the great power exercised by the president's younger brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, but last week Phnom Penh radio announced that Gen. Lon Non would be leaving the country on a mission to America. Today, Mr. In Tam asserted that Gen. Lon Non's departure was not a condition for collaborating with the president.

300 Get Air Training

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—U.S. officials today said some 300 Cambodian military personnel are receiving aviation training from the United States in Thailand.

The officials said the training involves airplane maintenance and traffic control.

At the same time, they denied reports that Thai nationalists have been hired and sent to fight in Cambodia against the Communist insurgents.

Saigon Closes Bank; Funds Misuse Cited

SAIGON, April 24 (AP).—The Saigon government has announced that it has closed South Vietnam's largest privately owned bank because the bank misused deposited money.

A joint communiqué issued by the Ministry of Finance and the government's National Bank said that the owner of Tin Nghia Bank, Nguyen Tan Doi, has been using deposits for personal purposes. The communiqué did not elaborate. The government said that account holders could draw out their money starting April 30.

Saigon, Reds Agree to Free Civilians Held

SAIGON, April 24 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong agreed today to begin the first release of civilian prisoners held by the two sides.

The agreement followed a meeting of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission in Saigon.

Saigon agreed to release 750 of the 5,081 convicted terrorists it said it holds and the Viet Cong agreed to free all 637 civilian detainees they said they are holding. Military sources said the releases could begin as early as tomorrow morning.

90-Day Deadline

Today's agreement came four days before the 90-day deadline for the release of all civilian prisoners set by the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement.

Yesterday, a Viet Cong spokesman said that his side had proposed to release 637 civilian prisoners to the Saigon government Thursday in exchange for the 5,081 civilians which Saigon acknowledged holding.

The Communist offer, said to have been made Sunday, called for subsequent releases of prisoners, when the lists are updated. The Communists claim that Saigon holds more than 200,000 political prisoners. The Saigon government says the Communists hold 67,501 prisoners.

The Viet Cong spokesman said yesterday that the South Vietnamese had insisted on resolving disagreements over the number of prisoners on each side before any were released.

However, at the military commission meeting today, Saigon offered to "unilaterally and unconditionally release 750 civilian detainees belonging to the National Liberation Front in the first phase" of exchanges. The Viet Cong replied by agreeing to release its 637 detainees.

Mitterrand Fined In a Libel Case

PARIS, April 24 (AP).—French Socialist leader François Mitterrand was fined 2,000 francs today and ordered to pay 10,000 francs in damages for libeling a French World War II resistance leader in an interview published last year.

In the interview, with the economic monthly Expansion, Mr. Mitterrand alleged that resistance leader Michel Cailliau urged Gen. Charles de Gaulle in 1944 to keep Jews and Freemasons out of De Gaulle's government in exile because of widespread anti-Semitism and anti-Masonic sentiment in occupied France.

Mr. Cailliau told the civil court that his letter had merely warned De Gaulle that the Nazis "had succeeded in inculcating in the French people a contempt for Jews and Freemasons." His letter in no way reflected his own feelings, Mr. Cailliau said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Fair
ANKARA	13	54	Rain
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast
BEIRUT	22	72	Sunny
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Sunny
BUDAPEST	13	55	Clouny
CAIRO	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	28	84	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Sunny
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Fair
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Clouny
MADRID	13	55	Fair
MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Fair
OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Overcast
SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	24	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
VENICE	13	55	Rain
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	21	70	Sunny
ZURICH	17	63	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

On Suspect Financier's Election Donation

Mitchell, Stans Focus of N.Y. Probe

By Philip Greer and Stephen D. Isaacs

EW YORK, April 24 (WP). ormer Attorney General John Mitchell and former Com- ce Secretary Maurice Stans e become the focal points of ederal grand jury investiga- here.

he investigation is expected to inate in criminal indictments week.

Ir. Mitchell testified at length ay before the panel here. "I wered all questions of the d jury fully, frankly and free- he told newsmen afterward. at's about all I can tell you he moment." But he added he had testified previously re the panel.

ie jury is investigating why 200,000 contribution—in $100 —was made secretly by rt Vesco to President Nixon's ection campaign on April 10,

ie money, delivered when Mr. o was under intensive inves- ion by the Securities and ange Commission and after ries of meetings between a representative and both Stans and Mr. Mitchell, was d in a safe in Mr. Stans's office at the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.



NYT.

Maurice Stans

Money from that safe was used to finance the Watergate bugging operation, as well as other facets of the Republicans' alleged espionage campaign in 1972.

The grand jury investigation here began after Harry Sears, a prominent New Jersey politician, who had headed that state's Committee to Re-Elect the President, testified that he helped arrange for the contribution. Mr. Sears was once an attorney for Mr. Vesco, a New Jerseyan now based in the Caribbean.

Mr. Sears testified that he and another former associate of Mr. Vesco delivered a suitcase to Mr. Stans in Washington. The suitcase contained 2,000 hundred-dollar bills.

Mr. Sears's deposition came in connection with a civil complaint by the SEC charging Mr. Vesco and a group of associates with swindling $224 million from mutual funds operated by Investors Overseas Services, Ltd., the Geneva-based financial complex.

Mr. Stans was given the money three days after the new campaign-contribution reporting law went into effect, but the gift was never reported. Government accountants have referred the case to the Justice Department as an "apparent violation" of law.

Six months later, Mr. Vesco contributed another $50,000—by check—which was reported.

The entire $250,000 was returned to Mr. Vesco nearly three months ago, with the Committee to Re-Elect the President telling him that, in view of the charges against him and his firms, "we believe it is in your best interest, as well as ours, that the contributions be returned."

The $250,000 was returned two months after the SEC filed its charges against Mr. Vesco and almost two years after the beginning of its investigation into his dealings.

About six weeks after delivery of the $200,000 to Mr. Stans, Mr. Sears has testified, he met with William Casey, then the SEC's chairman, and with G. Bradford Cook, then general counsel of the SEC and now its chairman.

Both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans have appeared before the grand jury here. In public statements, both have denied that there was any connection between the contribution and the Sears meetings with SEC officials.

Probe by the SEC

At the time the $200,000 payment was made, the SEC was investigating links between International Controls Corp. of New Jersey, of which Mr. Vesco was chairman, and IOS, the complex founded by financier Bernard Cornfeld.

According to the SEC's complaint, Mr. Vesco launched his plan to "loot" the IOS funds shortly after making the $200,000 payment. The scheme, the SEC alleged, consisted of creating dummy corporations, controlled by Mr. Vesco and his associates, to receive investments of fund money. The bulk of the SEC's complaint involves actions that Mr. Vesco allegedly took after the secret contribution.

Recently, it was learned that Mr. Vesco secretly gave more than $50,000 cash to the Nixon campaign in 1968 and then tried to make contact with administration figures when the SEC began its investigation. Those approaches were rebuffed, however, with the word that nobody knew anything about the payment.

Last year, according to the Sears deposition, Mr. Vesco personally met with Mr. Stans and brought another man with him. One source said that the reason for that visit was to give Mr. Vesco a witness in case the Republicans denied knowledge of the 1972 contribution.

Nixon Said to Tab Rogers to Purge White House of Watergate Taint

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—President Nixon has called Secretary of State William P. Rogers to direct an effort to store "impeccable integrity" to the White House in the wake the Watergate scandal, ABC news reported tonight.

ABC correspondent Bill Gill said Mr. Rogers, who was U.S. torney general under President Eisenhower, met with Mr. ixon at the Florida White House over the weekend.

Mr. Gill quoted unannounced sources as saying Mr. Rogers as expected to advise Mr. Nixon on how best to clean his ouse of "tainted personnel" and "how best to restore confidence in the presidency."

He said the sources expect the President to announce that r. Rogers will personally direct an overhaul of Mr. Nixon's aff.

Late last week, spokesmen at the State Department said r. Rogers was absent from his office and taking a few days f for rest.

Today the spokesmen would not comment on the report at Mr. Nixon had tapped Mr. Rogers.

hite House Denies It Sought Buy Silence on Watergate

Continued from Page 1)

sed to remain silent on the ng in the Watergate build-

told the grand jury that a meeting with Mrs. Hunt e matter of his silence, he d that "there wasn't going any more money" unless Watergate defendants "agree ad guilty and take executive ncy at a later time, to keep mouth shut."

ord also testified that Mrs. had told him that certain is "want to know if more one year is OK with you— g in jail more than one and then executive clem-

possession of the grand ranscript by Mr. Anderson ie subject of a special meet- f the entire 15-judge Dis- Court yesterday, and a grand was asked to determine how olumnist got the transcripts.

Washington Post said to- at prosecution sources have wledged that Mr. Anderson's tions about the grand jury ns, revelations which began ring eight days ago, have ered the investigation. But ources would not comment asked if, because of the they have halted presenta- of testimony to the grand

could not be determined ier the grand jury met yes- . Reporters were unable cate the jury, which had expected to hear testimony White House counsel Dean from Jeb Stuart Magruder, r deputy director of Mr. n's re-election committee, Washington Post said.

the Democratic National mittee's civil damage suit st officials of the Committee ie Re-Election of the Presi- a suit growing out of the rgate bugging. the Demo- attorneys filed a notice of intention to take sworn ony from Mr. Magruder on 1.

Post also reported that one of two attorneys for G. Gordon Liddy, another convicted Watergate conspirator, yesterday filed a motion asking the court's permission to withdraw as Liddy's lawyer because Liddy has refused to answer questions before the grand jury.

Prosecution lawyers say that his testimony is important since Liddy, according to sources, has been described by McCord as the link between the six others who were convicted and "higher-ups" in the administration and the President's re-election committee. Liddy's testimony could corroborate statements given to the prosecution and the grand jury reportedly implicating others in the conspiracy.

Liddy's refusal to testify now has puzzled many persons, since others above Liddy in the hierarchy have indicated that they intend to reveal what they know.

McCord, who is free on $100,000 bond—the only one of the seven convicted defendants who is not in jail—appeared briefly in court yesterday in an attempt to have travel restrictions lifted so he could go to London for a television appearance.

The request was denied, but McCord was given permission to be out of the metropolitan Washington area from today through Friday for a vacation in Maryland.

The District Court judges issued a brief announcement that they were ordering the U.S. attorney to open a grand-jury probe "into the unauthorized disclosure" of testimony before the Watergate grand jury.

The federal judges did not mention columnist Anderson or any other news outlet, but Mr. Anderson has been the only journalist to quote verbatim the testimony given in the grand jury's secret proceedings.

'Reporters Scrambling'

Mr. Anderson last evening issued a statement saying "Reporters have been scrambling all over one another to find out what is happening in the secret sessions. The government is upset, apparently, because we nailed down the testimony precisely rather than relying on hearsay.

"It is significant that we began publishing excerpts from the grand jury proceedings on April 16. The next day President Nixon announced his dramatic turnabout on Watergate. One factor that persuaded the President to throw open the Watergate investigation, say White House sources, was our access to the grand-jury findings.

"Under our Constitution we are free to publish any and all news generated by the White House, the Congress or the courts. No Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure supercedes the Constitution, which grants freedom of the press," Mr. Anderson said.

Mr. Anderson today published a statement to the grand jury by Dwight Chapin, former presidential appointments secretary, in which Mr. Chapin said that he got regular written reports last year on Sen. George S. McGovern, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and other candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. But Mr. Chapin testified that those reports were worthless, the columnist said.

Bolivian Cabinet

PAZ, Bolivia, April 24 ters).—President Hugo er last night named six new sters, left one post vacant switched two other posts the entire Bolivian cabinet ed earlier in the day. Obrs said that the composition e new cabinet did not appear dicate any major changes in nment policy.

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Associated Press.

Mounted deputy sheriff on patrol at nude bathers' beach north of San Francisco.

Deputy Halts Nudity on California Beach

MUIR BEACH, Calif., April 24 (AP).—Watching nudes was very popular along this secluded beach north of San Francisco, where sunbathers were allowed to go naked. But a deputy sheriff on a horse named Clem has stopped all that.

Deputy Paul Hughes, sitting atop Clem, was the only person on the beach with binoculars last weekend. It was his job to discourage and, if necessary, arrest nude sunbathers.

"We're not here to book anybody," Mr. Hughes said. "I'll ask them to cover up; I'll say 'please'; I'll do almost anything to make them put their clothes on."

Mr. Hughes was assigned to patrol the beach after homeowners complained to Marin County supervisors that Muir Beach was attracting the nudes and "all the associated social problems."

"A lot of sightseers were clogging the roads around here," Mr. Hughes said. "That's what the community is trying to stop as much as anything. It's the gawkers."

Homeowners "don't oppose nudity per se," a spokesman told the supervisors last week. But he said that they object to the large numbers of persons disrobing and attracting large numbers of onlookers.

Although Mr. Hughes said that he didn't think anyone resented his presence on the beach, at least one sunbather disagreed.

"I don't resent the horse, but I wish the guy on the horse wasn't there," he said. "People were attracted to this beach because of the way it was. I haven't seen any problems, but it's a little hard to take your clothes off with him here."

7 Senators End Soviet Visit; One Secretly Meets Jews

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 24 (NYT).—Seven American senators ended a five-day visit to the Soviet Union today after one of them had met secretly with prominent Moscow Jews to get their views on the controversial emigration issue.

The Jewish activists, relating details of their street-corner meeting with Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., said that they had told him that restrictive Soviet practices remained unchanged despite the recent lifting of a high education tax on would-be emigrants.

Sen. Cannon saw the Jews late yesterday after he and his colleagues had met for more than three hours in the Kremlin with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The senators, members of the Commerce Committee, came away impressed with Mr. Brezhnev's avowed desire for a buildup of Soviet-American trade and his personal assurances that the education tax for emigrating Jews had been suspended and that the issue had thus been in effect resolved.

Sen. Cannon and three others in the group are co-sponsors of an amendment, originated by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., that would bar trade concessions for the Soviet Union if it restricts emigration or imposes more than nominal departure fees.

Permission Again Denied

Meanwhile, a prominent Jewish economist, Vladimir A. Mash, reported that he had again been denied permission to emigrate after the lifting of the tax. He was, moreover, informed that a plea on his behalf addressed to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin by a dozen American economists had been rejected. The signers included two Nobel Prize winners, Paul A. Samuelson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Kenneth J. Arrow of Harvard University.

In another development, a young Jewish astrophysicist, Yevgeny V. Levich, was warned that judicial proceedings would be started to force him to serve a tour of duty as a reserve officer in the Soviet armed forces. The warning came after Mr. Levich had refused to heed an induction call. He is among the Jewish scientists and engineers who have been barred from emigrating.

The talk between Sen. Cannon and the half-dozen Jewish activists was arranged last night after a reception for the visiting Senate group at the Praga Restaurant. Sen. Cannon was said to have telephoned Boris Y. Einbinder, a theoretical physicist, and a meeting was arranged in a small park facing the Moscow Theater in central Moscow.

According to the account by participants, Sen. Cannon said that he had been informed in meetings with Soviet officials that the education tax had been lifted and that emigration could proceed except for so-called national security cases.

The Jews told the senator that the national security label was being used by the Soviet authorities to prevent the emigration of persons judged to be of prominence. The senator was told that the notion of state secrets could be stretched in this vast government-run economy to cover a wide range of jobs not directly related to national security in the American sense. The Jews said that there were no published rules governing emigration and no appeal procedure.

"This is something new to me," the senator is reported to have replied. "A pity that I didn't know that before."

He appeared to be referring to previous discussions with Soviet officials, possibly including Mr. Brezhnev, and to briefings the senators are said to have received in Washington before their departure.

The group, which flew to Warsaw today for talks on U.S.-Polish trade prospects, also includes two other Democrats, Sens. Vance Hartke, of Indiana, and Frank E. Moss, of Utah, and four Republicans, Howard H. Baker jr., of Tennessee; J. Glenn Beall jr., of Maryland; Robert P. Griffin, of Michigan and James B. Pearson, of Kansas.

8 Indians Seized After Roadblock At Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D., April 24 (UPI).—A federal official said today that eight members of a "third force" Indian roadblock outside the government's perimeter around Wounded Knee were arrested yesterday for assaulting federal officers.

Richard Hellstern, a deputy assistant attorney general and chief negotiator, said the arrests came after the Indians barred passage of Community Relations Service (CRS) workers of the Justice Department through the roadblocks.

"The roadblocks no longer exist," Mr. Hellstern said. "They were interfering with federal access, suddenly backing off their commitment to allow CRS people to pass through—a problem we thought had been straightened out," he said.

The Indians who established the roadblock contended they were original residents of Wounded Knee and were protesting the government's failure to end the armed confrontation that began there Feb. 27.

The eight Indians were taken to Rapid City, S.D., where they will be arraigned, Mr. Hellstern said.

Mr. Hellstern said the Indians would not be allowed to establish another roadblock.

Astronauts Begin Quarantine for Skylab-1 Flight

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 24 (AP).—The Skylab-1 astronauts start a quarantine today in preparation for the four weeks the spacemen will spend in orbit aboard the nation's first space station.

Astronauts Charles Conrad jr., Paul J. Weitz and Dr. Joseph P. Kervin checked into a three-bedroom trailer in one of the buildings at the Johnson Space Center.

They will live in the trailer until May 13, when they leave for Cape Kennedy and their launch into space May 15.

The Skylab-1 backup crew, astronauts Russell Schweikart, Storey Musgrave and Bruce McCandless, will live in a second trailer in the space center building.

Inmate Accused of Making Most Of Prison Printing Shop—$16,000

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24 (AP).—An inmate of Stillwater Prison printed $16,000 in counterfeit money, working on the project even as state legislators toured the facility, the U.S. attorney's office charged yesterday.

Authorities said that Richard C. Jackson, 53, also managed to walk past guards with the money in a box when he was released from prison last month. He has been rearrested on a bill-passing charge.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Thor Anderson said that Jackson printed the fake money in the prison printing shop last February while serving time for parole violation on a check-theft conviction.

"We expect he ultimately will be indicted by the next federal grand jury on a charge of printing counterfeit money," Mr. Anderson said.

Mr. Anderson said that Jackson used the shop's photo-offset printing equipment to create the phony $20 bills. "Actually, the bill he turned out was pretty good," Mr. Anderson said. "Its major failing was that the paper he had to work with just wasn't suited for a really good counterfeit."

He said that the government can show that Jackson was working on the counterfeit money while a group of Minnesota State legislators passed through the print shop on a prison tour. When Jackson was released March 14, Mr. Anderson said, he took the bills along with him in the bottom of a cardboard box.

"From what we've heard, Jackson had the gall to have a guard hold the box while he signed out," Mr. Anderson said.

Dobrynin May Quit U.S. After Brezhnev Trip

MOSCOW, April 24 (WP).—Well-informed Soviet sources here report that Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington for 12 years, will probably return home after the summit conference scheduled for June.

Mr. Dobrynin, according to these sources, will get an important post in Moscow after Leonid I. Brezhnev's American visit is over.

The ambassador has served in Washington over three administrations, a period spanning the Cuban missile crisis and—if all goes well—two summit conferences between President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader. He has developed an intimate working relationship with Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's adviser for national security affairs.

According to sources here, the leading candidate at the moment for Mr. Dobrynin's job is Leonid M. Zamyatin, 51, director-general of Tass, the Soviet news agency. Mr. Zamyatin served at the United Nations from 1954-1957, and from 1960-62 was deputy chief of the American department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Brezhnev Going To Bonn May 18

BONN, April 24 (UPI).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, will make his first visit to West Germany May 18-22, the government announced today.

Mr. Brezhnev will arrive in Bonn just over two weeks after West German Chancellor Willy Brandt returns from consultations with President Nixon in Washington, and a week after the West German parliament acts on Mr. Brandt's good neighbor treaty with East Germany.

In June, Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to make his first trip to the United States, returning the visit Mr. Nixon made to Moscow a year ago. West German government sources said that Mr. Brezhnev has been anxious to come to Bonn, and one highly placed official commented that "the road to Washington leads through Bonn."

Leary Is Given New Jail Term

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., April 24 (UPI).—Drug cultist Timothy Leary was sentenced yesterday to another six months to five years in prison for his 1970 escape from the California men's colony here.

Superior Court Judge Richard Harris ordered that the new prison term begin after Leary completes his original sentence of six months to 10 years for a marijuana conviction. Bruce Margolin, Leary's attorney, immediately filed notice of appeal.

Following his escape, Leary roamed the world, seeking refuge in North Africa, Europe and Asia. He was returned to the United States from Afghanistan, where he had been spotted by a U.S. narcotics agent. He also faces trial in Santa Ana, Calif., on charges that his "Brotherhood of Eternal Love" is a drug-smuggling ring.

Classifier of Secret Papers Says He Didn't Know Rules

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, April 24 (NYT).—The man who classified the Pentagon papers as "top secret-sensitive" testified yesterday that he did it routinely, without being aware of the government regulations concerning classification.

In fact, Leslie H. Gelb testified, the only orientation about classification he ever had while working for the Defense Department was "a movie telling us to beware of blondes who are being excessively friendly—they may be Russian spies."

Mr. Gelb, who was the director of the panel that put together the papers, said "I don't believe I knew what executive order 1050-1 was." The papers were classified "top secret-sensitive" under the order signed by President Eisenhower in 1954, and under Defense Department regulations concerning derivative classification.

Mr. Gelb was in an unusual position in this trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. He started the day as a prosecution rebuttal witness, under cross-examination by Charles R. Nesson, a defense attorney.

When Mr. Nesson realized that he would not be allowed to question Mr. Gelb about the classification of documents on cross-examination—the subject not having been opened by the prosecutor on direct examination—he rested his case. The defense then moved to make Mr. Gelb a defense witness. Federal District Judge William Matthew Byrne jr. said that he would allow the defendants "to reopen" their case with Mr. Gelb.

Mr. Gelb did not get to step down from the witness stand before his status abruptly was changed. Mr. Nesson then asked him, as a defense witness, if ever he had considered whether the source documents used in compiling the papers had been properly classified, and he answered, "No, I did not."

He said that the papers had been classified "top secret-sensitive" because of the system of derivative classification in the Defense Department—that is, if a single sentence of the research source is classified "top secret," then the entire volume resulting from the research is automatically classified "top secret" also.

He said that the papers were further classified "top secret-sensitive" because all the work that he and his direct boss, Morton H. Halperin, deputy assistant secretary of defense, did was "top secret." The word "sensitive" was added, he said, because the papers were considered "politically sensitive."

Mr. Halperin has been a defense consultant and also a defense witness. He testified that the set of papers that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo copied were the private papers of three Defense Department officials, including himself and Mr. Gelb.

The defendants, charged with the theft and disclosure of the papers on U.S. involvement in Indochina, are on trial on six counts of espionage, six counts of theft and one count of conspiracy.

Question of Private Papers

Neither side in the case asked Mr. Gelb if he considered the papers his private papers. Mr. Gelb said that he would have answered "no" if the question had been asked and that he was "sorry" that it had not been asked.

Judge Byrne repeatedly has told the jury that it should ignore the issue of whether the papers were classified in deciding whether their disclosure could have damaged the national defense. Also, the judge has not allowed the defense to attack the classification system. But he has allowed the defense to attack what he called the "classifiability" of the documents—that is, whether or not they were properly classified, and it was to that point that Mr. Nesson asked the questions.

The defense has contended that the papers were never put into the Rand Corp.'s "top secret" control system, and the government contends that Mr. Ellsberg, who had access to the papers as a Rand employee, violated the rules by not entering them into the system.

Nixon Aide Hints At Tax Increase To Cool Economy

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—President Nixon's top economic adviser yesterday said that the administration is studying the possibility of increasing some taxes as a way of holding down booming demand in the American economy.

Herbert F. Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, cautioned, however, that a tax increase is only a possibility, not a probability, and he indicated that he does not believe increased taxes would be necessary at this time.

In answer to a question, however, he said that a reduction in the 7 percent investment tax credit for businesses would be a possibility, although he added "There would be advantages and disadvantages."

Mr. Stein spoke to newsmen at a briefing on the country's most recent economic indicators, which have shown the economy increasing at an annual rate of 14 percent during the first quarter of 1973, with inflation at an annual rate of 6 percent.

Mr. Stein said the indicators "emphasize the need to prevent the rise in demand from becoming excessive." He indicated that strong demand was a factor in the economic boom and accompanying inflation.

He said it is already "obvious" that inflation for 1973 will exceed the government's forecast of 3 percent. He said some economists are saying it could be as high as 5 percent. But he declined to make a firm estimate himself.

U.S. Navy Ship Sinks in Pacific; Crew of 65 Safe

HONOLULU, April 24 (AP).—The Scottish freighter Spraynes today rescued all 65 crewmen of a Navy minesweeper eight hours after the wooden-hulled ship burned and sank in the Philippine Sea, the Navy said.

The entire crew of the 750-ton Force was reported in good condition aboard the Spraynes, which picked up the sailors from lifeboats and rafts 320 miles west of Guam, in the Marians Islands, the Navy said.

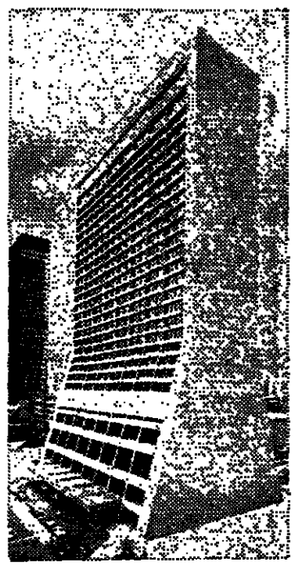
A spokesman for the Pacific Fleet Command in Honolulu said the 473-foot freighter, which was diverted from its Australia-to-Japan route, is sailing to Okinawa with the Force crewmen.

The 20-year-old minesweeper caught fire yesterday and sank. The Navy said the Force was the first of its ships to sink since the submarine Scorpion disappeared in the Atlantic with 99 crewmen in May 1968.

The Force is part of Mine Flotilla 1, whose chief staff officer is Comdr. Lloyd Bucher, former skipper of the Pueblo, the U.S. spy ship captured by North Koreans in January, 1968.

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Recognition of Change

Henry A. Kissinger's address to the world on the occasion of the Associated Press dinner in New York was, above all, a public and official recognition that the world has changed. In particular, the Atlantic community has changed since that term first became current, since the Marshall Plan was launched, NATO created, and the Common Market born.

The Atlantic community began as a common culture, which spread out of Europe across the seas. It took concrete form as a military alliance during World Wars I and II —although then even Western Europe was divided against itself. And its most positive aspect, as a genuine community, appeared in the aftermath of the second global conflict, when Western Europe was enabled to repair the damage wrought by the fighting and adapt to the loss of overseas dominion, all within the framework of relative freedom supplied by the democratic system.

In that development, the United States played a major role and a highly constructive role. Its relationship to Europe was that of big brother, worried parent, rich uncle. That it was thereby serving its own interests goes without saying; that it served Western Europe's interests few will deny. For Western Europe today is strong, prosperous, free from urgent fears of attack from the East. And the United States has, at least comparatively, suffered a loss of economic strength which in turn implies, if it does not dictate, a diminution of military preponderance.

Thus, as Mr. Kissinger made clear, the United States is seeking, in its own recognition of change, the acceptance of that change by Europe. His new "Atlantic Charter" cannot be stated in the sweeping but fairly precise generalities of the original charter—it is far too complex, far too flexible for that. Rather, what America seeks now in the Atlantic community is an affirmation that, despite change, the community does have common goals, mutual interests and that it will endeavor to attain those goals and serve those interests "by a determined commitment on both sides of the Atlantic to find cooperative solutions."

This, as Mr. Kissinger also demonstrated, will not be a simple matter of stating platitudes in public statements. There have been serious differences between Western Europe and the United States on many aspects of trade and finance, and a failure to come to grips with the altered military situation that NATO now confronts. There has been drift in Washington and in Europe's capitals, and the drift has permitted suspicion and mistrust. There is the need to reshape the Atlantic community's attitudes toward the rest of the world—including, as Mr. Kissinger specified—Japan. The high emotional intensity, and the practical and evident urgency of the problems that once faced the community have been largely dissipated.

But the fundamental need, the clear mutual advantage of close collaboration among the nations comprising the community, is as strong as ever. It is time, as Mr. Kissinger said, for a "new consensus" addressed to "new conditions." The good sense of this affirmation is timeless.

The UN Addresses the Mideast

The United Nations, which can perform well when not unduly taxed, did some passably good work on the Mideast over the weekend. In passing its usual pro forma censure of Israel for the recent attacks into Lebanon, the Security Council for the first time went on to condemn "all acts of violence"—language referring to Palestinian terrorists. Typically, the French had argued in effect that violence conducted by "more or less uncontrolled elements" (terrorists) is acceptable and that only violence conducted by a state (Israel) need be condemned. Lebanon, however, needing a resolution to dampen its own domestic turmoil and realizing that a French-style resolution would be vetoed by the United States, persuaded the requisite number of states to support a fair resolution condemning violence of both sorts. Apparently unwilling to join a statement criticizing Israel, the United States abstained.

Egypt, ignoring the language denouncing "all acts of violence," immediately hailed the resolution as an important diplomatic victory. The reason is plain. The United Nations is about the only place Cairo's position wins support. That such support is of small consequence in the "real" world of power politics—a world in which Cairo's position is very weak—only magnifies the Egyptian need to get it in the United Nations.

In fact, the world body performs a special function for Cairo, providing the buffer which allows Egypt to go on regarding Israel as a creature of the international community, an unruly one at that, rather than as a neighbor whose sovereignty and permanence must be accepted in a normal state-to-state way. Egypt remains bedazzled by President Nasser's brilliant success in 1956-57, when he obtained Israeli withdrawal from Sinai by appealing to the international community and thus avoided the distasteful necessity of treating with or recognizing Israel. In a more limited context, the new resolution buys the government of President Sadat yet another period of time, to be measured perhaps in months, in which it can justify to its own people its inability to reclaim any of the territory lost to Israel in 1967. Some would say this is a cruel trick played on the people of Egypt but the government in Cairo regards it as a necessary step to stay in power. Israel smarts under Security Council censure but keeps the territory. In most Israeli eyes this is an adequate tradeoff.

Also during the weekend, the Security Council voted to review its own Mideast peacekeeping efforts since 1967. Israelis and many others may take this decision as a confession of sterility: It is not a new initiative but a review of old failed initiatives. Commenting on the council's Mideast record, Egypt's UN representative conceded in an interview on Sunday that "What we have in the end is an accumulation of papers." Cairo nonetheless goes on hoping for another more positive result, or at least the buying of a few more months' time. We would say that the exercise will not be in vain if it helps persuade Egypt that the international route to recovery of lost territory—the route taken by Nasser in 1957—has since been closed by the new power equation in the Mideast, and that the only route now open lies in dealing with Israel directly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cambodian Cover-Up

A State Department spokesman has compounded the confusion that shrouds everything about military operations in Cambodia by insisting that North Vietnamese troops are actively supporting insurgents fighting around Phnom Penh. Only last week, an American Embassy official in the Cambodian capital asserted that there had been no documentary evidence of Vietnamese troops in combat in Cambodia since the Vietnamese cease-fire.

The American people are entitled to the truth about what is happening in Cambodia, where their President has made a heavy commitment in air power, money and prestige that could escalate into a new Indochina war. If the facts are not made available by the government, the public should be able to count on getting them through that traditional safeguard of a democratic society, the reports of independent journalists in the field.

But correspondents in Phnom Penh are being obstructed increasingly by Cambodian government censorship, at least tacitly encouraged by some U.S. officials there. Pushing the Washington thesis of North Vietnamese intervention to the extreme, the censors in Phnom Penh forbid the use of such phrases as "Cambodian insurgents" in dispatches; even references to Communist forces must now be changed to "Vietnamese forces." Dissembling in Phnom Penh and Washington, a familiar phenomenon in the dismal history of this country's involvement in Southeast Asia, is a tragic invitation to repeating the mistakes of the past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1898

PARIS—One of the most striking developments, even at this early stage of the struggle that has begun between the United States and Spain, is the line of demarcation drawn between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races. On the one hand we see Great Britain giving the full weight of her moral support to her Anglo-Saxon kin across the waters, and on the other, France deeply sympathizing with the Spaniards, a race of common Latin origin. The issue is not new, but it has become more sharply defined in this time of stress.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1923

LONDON—Paul Whiteman and his band have captured the town and a large part of the royal family. Whiteman finally induced the minister of labor to allow him to play in places other than the Hippodrome, though in return he had to agree to train 15 Englishmen in his jazz tricks. Now he is playing at the Grafton Galleries, where the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Lord and Lady Mountbatten go regularly to hear him. "The Prince of Wales is a wonderful dancer," Whiteman told a reporter.



'Ever Wondered What Would Happen If We Just Turned 'Em Loose?'

Nixon and Voter Misgivings—I

By Haynes Johnson and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON—It is now nearly six months since President Nixon won his great victory. This should be one of the most promising periods for any president. The last American combat soldiers have sailed from Vietnam, the prisoners have come home to emotional scenes in which most citizens shared; no major war-and-peace crisis confronts the country.

Nixon, it would seem, stands in an enviable position. He has a chance politically both to build on his enormous electoral majority and create a dominant Republican coalition, to lead America toward a new era of peace abroad and reconciliation at home.

Yet these are not reassuring times for the President. He is in trouble with voters we have talked to around the United States. On the basis of lengthy conversations with them, it is not too much to suggest that Richard Nixon today is in as much danger of being consumed by domestic problems as Lyndon Johnson was by foreign ones after a similarly overwhelming triumph.

The condition of the economy —particularly the soaring prices— is creating new demands that he impose strong wage and price controls. The cutbacks he has made in spending for such things as anti-poverty and other social programs are arousing fears that he is slashing too deeply into areas of need at home. The relations between the Congress and the White House have been strained almost to the breaking point. And, overshadowing everything else, is the corrosive problem of the Watergate affair.

Hurt by Watergate

Unlike the campaign days of last autumn, when most citizens we interviewed either were unconcerned or uninterested by the Watergate case, now the charges of corruption are regarded as a major national problem. Watergate is hurting the White House and Nixon personally.

Ironically, the area where one would expect the President to be applauded—for ending American ground involvement in Vietnam—does not seem to have helped Nixon much. Even those who think he has handled the Vietnam situation well since the election often go on to say he could have ended the war sooner, and that America's withdrawal was inevitable anyway.

They also are doubtful that the war really is over for Americans. Cambodia is much on their minds these days. Furthermore, they are strongly opposed to giving aid to North Vietnam, as proposed by the President. They are not influenced in this view by the reports of torture and mistreatment of American prisoners of war.

What they want is less involvement in foreign affairs generally, and more attention to domestic needs.

These findings are the major conclusions drawn from a week of interviewing citizens in their homes.

Our sample of 100 voters came from areas where President Nixon had piled up substantial winning margins in November. These were his people, in his country. They live in the strongholds of "Middle America" and they share the beliefs that President Nixon successfully articulated in his last two presidential campaigns—belief in country, flag, hard work, thrift and integrity.

Against Amnesty

They are against amnesty and abortion. Conservatives far outnumber liberals. All of our voters were white, many of them members of ethnic minorities and only one of the 100 was a Jew. Nearly all of them live on fixed incomes. They are blue-collar workers and middle-income professionals. Their homes are modest and well tended, their neighborhoods quiet and pleasant.

Our respondents supported President Nixon last fall by nearly 2 to 1, even though we found as many Democrats as Republicans among them. They were, thus, exactly the kinds of voters Nixon is hoping will become permanent parts of his "emerging new majority."

The questions we asked each voter ranged over a number of topics. Their preoccupation with domestic problems was clear in the way they responded to the question: "What do you think is the greatest single problem facing the country today?"

A year ago, in a number of voter surveys we conducted, Vietnam invariably was chosen as America's greatest problem by about half of the respondents. In the new survey, not a single person mentioned Vietnam as the major problem.

Instead, 58 of the 100 said the economy was their biggest concern.

Ranked next in importance was an issue totally absent last fall —political corruption. Eighteen of the voters cited such things as political corruption, crooked politicians, lack of respect for laws at high levels of government, the political structure itself and, as one Nixon voter put it, "total disenchantment with the government."

The so-called social issues that dominated many political discussions seemed to have lessened notably. Crime, for instance, was mentioned as the leading issue by only four voters, drugs by only two and busing by only one.

Not one voter even mentioned race as the most important national problem.

The rest of the responses were scattered among a number of issues: Apathy, the aged, decline in family values, lack of faith, social welfare needs, mental health, the energy crisis, the plight of the cities.

As the Americans we talked with looked at their country this month, they see one overriding—and personally overwhelming—problem: The state of the economy, which is sapping their incomes and their aspirations for a better material life.

Most say they had anticipated the meat boycott, at least cutting back somewhat on how much they buy. But many add they don't think it will make much difference as long as their wages are frozen or their taxes are too high and inequitably applied, or unemployment remains high, or the dollar is devalued.

In other words, they see the problem as complex, almost a runaway situation beyond the President's ability to control.

Typical are two pensioners, retired telephone operators in the Cleveland area. Wilda Davis and her neighbor, Harriet Olson, both 1972 Nixon voters, were talking over morning coffee.

"It's getting ridiculous," said Mrs. Davis. "It's out of hand the way things are going so high. We worked hard for almost 45 years and look at us now.

"When you're on a fixed income you can't afford the prices, the way the food goes up, the way the rent goes up, the way the taxes go up. Don't you think they've got to do something?"

Mrs. Olson, asked the greatest problem facing the country today, replies: "You're asking two pensioners? You've got to be kidding to ask that question."

And an insurance man, another Nixon voter, had a question of his own: "Do you think Nixon really knows what prices are for ordinary people?"

There is a clear awareness, too, that the President's previous efforts to check prices didn't work, that prices began to shoot up even more sharply when he lifted controls in January, and that imposition of controls on meat prices was made at the highest level ever.

"I don't know if it'd help," said a disabled World War II veteran and Nixon voter. "He freezes things right when they're at the highest. But he doesn't have to worry. It must be nice to be rich."

This last remark underlines the bitterness that often creeps into the discussion of the Nixon economy in the middle-income homes. It illustrates an oft-stated belief that the President's economic policies are geared to favor big business over the working man.

Budget Issues

This is not to say the President lacks support for cutting the federal budget. Voters in this sample favor that idea but they question the severity of the cuts in such areas as the anti-poverty program.

The familiar protest against "handouts" is coupled with a desire to shift the financial burden of foreign adventure to meet pressing needs in the United States. Again and again these voters invoke the maxim "Charity begins at home."

Nowhere is that attitude more pronounced than in the matter of proposed postwar rehabilitation aid to North Vietnam. Seven of every nine voters register an emphatic "no"—that it is America that's in trouble and that this is where our dollars should be spent.

"As a nation we're always helping conquered people, but as a nation they don't deserve help," said one Nixon voter in Ohio. "Besides, too much needs to be done here."

The reports that American POWs were tortured in North Vietnam seem to have virtually no influence on their feelings about aid. What came through was a sophisticated—and perhaps cynical—belief that any war leads to, the possibility of such mistreatment, and that Americans and South Vietnamese probably didn't handle prisoners too well either.

That isn't to suggest that these citizens were critical of the POWs, nor that they were unaffected by the emotional scenes shown on TV. But their feelings about everything associated with Vietnam are tied with their strong belief that America shouldn't have been involved there in the first place. By 2 1/2 to 1, they said the United States was wrong in its Vietnam involvement. They also say that war had a damaging effect on the country here at home. It divided America, drained it of economic resources and led to a lessening of pride and patriotism in the country.

This is the first of a two-part series.

Back to Middle East

Crisis Ghost Goes West

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—An extensive survey of the Pacific-Asian area leads to one paramount conclusion: The storm center has moved westward. It is no longer Southeast and South Asian regions that threaten world conflict. Now we are back to Square One—that Southwest Asian area known as the Middle East.

This is not to say peace is breaking out elsewhere. Indochina still resembles a can of scorpions with major fighting in Cambodia and minor fighting everywhere else. But the United States is out; and with it the threat of superpower showdown.

A rip-roaring little war continues in the southern Philippines where Moslem guerrillas, aided by Libya and through Sabah (Malaysian Borneo), are expanding their bloody struggle. From Sikkim along the Himalayas to Pakistan's Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan provinces, violence and change are in the air.

Yet the focal point of international attention is again among Arabia's swirling sands. One miniwar persists in Dhofar, part of Oman, and there are continual affrays in the sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf, most recently Iraq's incursion into Kuwait. Iran is rearming on a massive scale for possible trouble from the east (if Pakistan collapses) or west (if Iraq succumbs to ambition).

Palestine Contest

Dominating all else, of course, is the endless Arab-Israeli contest for Palestine. Even during its moments of quiescence, this is marked by spurts of murder and terrorism on both sides. For the whole earth this has particular importance for three reasons:

(1)—It remains the only field of tension where the superpowers are directly involved through confrontation by client states. (2)—It is immediately linked to the mounting energy problems of the United States, West Europe and Japan, whose industries rely on Middle Eastern oil. (3)—And it has deep emotional and religious overtones.

In all Asia, apart from the turbulent southwestern tip, movement has replaced the angry stalemate of recent decades. The United States is trying its best to get out of Indochina, which is like climbing out of quicksand. Russia would like to substitute its own influence, acting through Hanoi on the east and New Delhi on the west; but its chances of success are poor.

Neither Peking nor Washington are likely to accept such a change in the power balance and few —if any—of the regional powers want it. Even India is tilting a bit away from its over-dependence on Soviet generosity. China would certainly, in a Hobson's choice, prefer American influence to Soviet influence in the south.

China Policy

But China is not yet a superpower or even a major industrial power and, as Chou En-lai assured both President Nixon and Japanese Premier Tanaka, Peking has no expansionist impulses. Its current policy seems interested only in frustrating Soviet efforts to ring China with Russian allies. In this respect it is significant that Peking made no move during recent troubles in sensitive Sikkim and probably hopes to see India's ship of state veer toward more normal nonalignment.

Despite the teetering edifice of a Vietnam cease-fire, and the dangerous centrifugal forces that threaten to collapse what's left of Pakistan, the East Asian situation is immeasurably better than a year ago. At least there is some surcease. The two Koreas are negotiating—in slow motion. U.S.-Indian relations are definitely better and Mrs. Gandhi says with apparent sincerity she wants to help Pakistan survive.

New leaders—or old ones speaking with new voices—start featuring the Asian scene. Tanaka is groping for the first independent foreign policy Japan has attempted since World War II. Australia's Prime Minister Whitlam wants to link his continent-country more closely to nonaligned Asia.

Mrs. Gandhi, tempted by destiny a year ago with the giddiness of success, avoided possible delusions of grandeur. Anyway, she is now preoccupied with stubborn internal problems like economic growth and enough to eat.

Arming of Iran

The Shah of Iran sees application of the Nixon doctrine—Uncle Sam helps those who help themselves—as vindication of his precepts. He continues arming to the teeth. And everywhere in Asia, from Suharto in Indonesia and Marcos in the Philippines to Egypt's Sadat on the continental rim, executive power grows.

The only thing that hasn't changed is Palestine. The peripheral states are more exercised than ever. Guerrilla and terrorist movements are more dangerous. For the nonce, Israel is stronger. And the industrialized West, scared silly of seeing its petroleum choked off, is even more scared.

Letters

U.S. Troop Cuts

Joseph Godson's article, "The Case Against U.S. Troop Cuts" (IHT, April 19), is simply not realistic. First, he says that NATO, as currently constituted, is the best chance of keeping a conflict from going nuclear. The fact is that, because of the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority, current NATO contingency plans assume the use of tactical nuclear weapons from the start. Thus a reduction in non-nuclear U.S. formations would produce no fundamental change. Second, he says that the Soviet Union would have no reason to reduce its forces in Europe if there were unilateral U.S. cuts. This is true only if U.S. reductions, scaled over a period of years, were not matched by increases by the West Europeans. As things stand now, the Russians are not seriously negotiating troop cuts. They know we will leave eventually. They will reduce only in unison with a permanent opponent: the West Europeans.

Third, Godson is right that U.S. withdrawals will not produce greater political and economic unity among Europeans, but he is not thinking if he doesn't believe that closer military coordination would result. Fourth, he dismisses the financial losses to the United States as insignificant or soluble by negotiation. France pays nothing and will not. Helmut Schmidt (West German defense minister) has stated that his country will not increase its assistance. Considering these attitudes, and the fact that the cost is some $17 billion (more than 20 percent of the U.S. defense budget), I think Mr. Godson should reexamine the situation.

Finally, as to estimates of European capacity to take up the slack: Western Europe has a population and gross product approximating our own. It is absurd to think that resources cannot be found to make up for the departure of 170,000 conventional troops. We would continue to pay for Europe's nuclear defense, and 130,000 remaining troops would be as good a trip wire as are the current 300,000. The simple fact is that the Europeans can pay their share, but will not do so until they have to.

BOB NELSON.

Nancy, France.

View of Fulbright

What's bothering Sen. Fulbright? That's an easy one to answer: Nowhere does the U.S. Constitution vest the conduct of foreign affairs in the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In fact, it doesn't even mention the committee or its august chairman.

Has the senator from Arkansas considered the possibility of a constitutional amendment? Even if it doesn't win the approval of the necessary 38 states, it's a sure bet to produce the press and radio TV coverage which is meat and drink to him.

PHILIP DORF.

Nesbru, Norway.

U.S. POWs

From the articles in your paper about the treatment of American POWs in various prison and concentration camps by the Communist guards in North Vietnam, one gets a picture of real horror. However, it is grand that many could stand it and are safely back home. When you think about the terrible time those brave POWs have gone through, it is impossible to understand the mentality of the members of the so-called "Vietnam Committee" who are still roaming the streets of many U.S. towns calling for sympathy for those gangsters of Communist Vietnam.

H. NORDIN.

Herrliberg, Switzerland.

Mideast Terror

How dare the editorial, "Terror —and War" (IHT, April 11) compare the murders and massacres by the Arab terrorists, such as those of Munich, Lydda Airport and Khartoum, with the Israeli killings of those responsible for the murders? It is precisely this double-standard of moral values which permits murderers to be released unpunished in European capitals, thus encouraging the terrorists in their blood-thirsty acts, which has prompted Israel to get the murderers and their leaders, wherever they may be.

By labeling the murderers "guerrillas" and linking their acts to the tragic error of the downing of the Libyan passenger plane in Israeli-occupied territory, you are thus providing further encouragement to those who murder and massacre to continue their inhuman atrocities.

No, the crux of the matter is not the "exiled Palestinians." It is the failure of the Arabs to agree to discuss peace with Israel, and to settle their differences and such problems as the exiled Palestinians peacefully over the negotiating table, as do all civilized peoples. Israel has been made more secure by the police actions on the terrorists, and the execution of those who send out murderers.

When Arabs learn that murderers receive their just punishment and they are not honored by newspapers, who term the perpetrators of their horrendous acts "guerrillas," perhaps the Arabs will be motivated to sit down and settle their differences with Israel peacefully, over the negotiating table and Jews and Arabs will thus be able to live together in peace in the Middle East.

M. KANIEL.

Jerusalem.

Watergate Statements

Ronald L. Ziegler has now referred to Mr. Nixon's latest statement on Watergate as the "operative" one. Mr. Dean has therefore no reason, in Mr. Ziegler's view, to fear becoming a Watergate scapegoat. Unless the Nixon statement presently becomes "inoperative."

Mr. Mitchell now calls his admission of knowledge of the Watergate plans, while he was attorney general, as the "operative" statement. His previous "categorical" denials therefore become "inoperative."

This new euphemism becomes very convenient for the political world, but is a further crude attempt to mystify the public. From now on shall we not have to ask, whenever a public official makes a categorical statement of fact, how long we can expect a given statement, presented as the truth, to remain "operative"?

This new thinking makes "law and order" always "operative" for the opposition, but "inoperative" whenever laws or orderly process become inconvenient for those in power.

OLIVER ANDREWS JR.

Aix-en-Provence, France.

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Obituaries

George E. Allen, Friend Of Three U.S. Presidents

PALM DESERT, Calif., April 24 (AP).—George E. Allen, 77, the confidant of three presidents, has died in a hospital here, it was announced today.

Mr. Allen was brought into politics by Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a poker-playing pal of Harry S Truman and a golfing partner of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A spokesman at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Medical Center here said Mr. Allen was hospitalized last Thursday and that he died yesterday from pulmonary embolism. Mr. Allen and his wife, Mary, lived at the El Dorado Club in Indian Wells, where Eisenhower had a home.

Mr. Allen was a corporation attorney and at one time was a member of the boards of directors of more than 30 companies. He told of his association with the three chief executives in a book entitled "Presidents Who Have Known Me."

His first job was as a chamber of commerce speaker in Indiana at $75 a week. He later managed hotels, ran his worth to about $2 million and went broke in the 1929 Wall Street crash.

Sen. Pat Harrison, D., Miss., persuaded President Roosevelt to appoint Mr. Allen as one of the three commissioners of the District of Columbia who operate the city government of Washington.

Mr. Allen's broad humor earned him a reputation as court jester and he and Roosevelt became close friends.

The Democrats assigned Mr. Allen to assist Truman in his campaign for vice-president and when Truman became president he named Mr. Allen a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Mr. Allen and Eisenhower had become acquainted in London during World War II and their friendship ripened when Eisenhower succeeded Truman in the White House.



UPI.

George Allen in 1946.

Prof. Emile Despres

STANFORD, Calif., April 24 (AP).—Prof. Emile Despres, 63, considered one of the most original of American economic thinkers, died yesterday at his Portola Valley home near here.

Prof. Despres, a member of the U.S. delegation to the Potsdam Conference in 1945 as a specialist on the economic reconstruction of West Germany, had been in declining health for several years following a brain hemorrhage.

A 1930 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard University, Mr. Despres worked with the Federal Reserve System, the Office of Strategic Services and the Agency for International Development. He joined the staff at Stanford University in 1961.

Mr. Despres was a persistent advocate of removing gold as backing for paper currency and also was concerned with the problems of developing nations. He was one of the first to recognize that the process of development in low-income countries sets up tendencies toward greater inequality.

Mr. Despres, who was born in Chicago, never received a doctor's degree and rarely wrote for publication. However, Prof. Gerald M. Meier, of the Stanford graduate school of business, collected many of his works into a book called "International Economic Reform: Collected Papers of Emile Despres."

Prof. Meier called Mr. Despres "one of the most astute policy advisers of his generation."

Kermit Gordon of the Brookings Institution said Mr. Despres was "one of the most original thinkers in modern economics," adding that his analytic powers placed him "among a handful of the most profound economists of our time."

Whit Burnett

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Whit Burnett, 72, who as founder and editor of Story magazine helped discover such writers as William Saroyan, Truman Capote and J. D. Salinger, died of a heart attack Sunday night while attending a dinner party in Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. Burnett, who had written a number of books of light humor and edited dozens of short story anthologies, was at the time of his death an editor for Scholastic Press.

In 1931, Mr. Burnett, who had up to that time been a newspaperman in his native San Francisco, New York and Europe, started Story magazine with Martha Foley, his first wife.

The magazine several times suspended publication only to revive with the receipt of a grant or gift. In 1971, it died finally.

William V. Bradley

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP).—William V. Bradley, 70, president of the International Longshoremen's Association from 1953 to 1963, was found dead last night behind the wheel of his auto after it crashed into a parked car.

Police said the accident took place in the Mariner's Harbor section of Staten Island. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Ilya I. Malishev

MOSCOW, April 24 (UPI).—Former Soviet Geology Minister Ilya I. Malishev, 69, died yesterday after a long illness, Pravda reported today.

Mr. Malishev was the principal organizer of the Soviet Geological Service and was a former chairman of the State Commission on Natural Resources.

Robert W. Nicholson

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP).—Robert W. Nicholson, 49, an artist with the National Geographic Society, died Saturday at his home in nearby Alexandria, after an apparent heart attack.

He had suffered head injuries a week earlier when he was attacked by a burglar who had broken into his home. Mr. Nicholson had been with National Geographic since 1956, mainly doing architectural renderings of historical sites to illustrate articles in the magazine.

Sir Frederick Burrows

ROSS-ON-WYE, England, April 24 (AP).—Sir Frederick Burrows, 85, who rose from railroad porter to president of the National Union of Railwaymen and governor-general of Bengal, died yesterday.

Dr. Julia M. Jones

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Dr. Julia M. Jones, 64, a leader in the fight against tuberculosis as physician in charge of the pulmonary disease section at Harlem Hospital, died yesterday in the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where she was a professor of clinical medicine.

Dr. Jones was a former director of the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Association.

Mississippi Nears Record Flood Levels

ST. LOUIS, April 24 (AP).—Swollen by heavy spring rains, the waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries kept rising today, driving hundreds of families from their homes and flooding thousands of acres of farmland.

Thousands of people already have been forced to evacuate their homes, entire crops have been wiped out and large areas of farmland are under water. Damage estimates are in the millions of dollars.

The Mississippi was expected to set a record 43.5 feet when it crests at St. Louis on Thursday. More than 1,700 men from the National Guard were activated to battle flood waters in eastern Missouri.

"There has never been a flood this high on that section of the river," said Maj. Gen. Charles C. Noble, head of the Mississippi River Commission.

An earlier phase of the flood crested at St. Louis earlier this month, and the Army Corps of Engineers estimated at that time that flood waters had done $40 million damage.

No Estimate of Homeless

Gen. Noble said he did not have an estimate of the number of homeless along the entire 2,000-mile stretch of the Mississippi.

"God knows how many there are," he said. "A couple of weeks ago I made a guess of 6,000, but we've flown up and down this river many times, and it's got to be a lot more people than that, because I can see so many houses down there where no one could live now."

The American Red Cross estimated that 6,000 families in Missouri and Illinois have been affected. A Coast Guard spokesman said many of them have been evacuated by boat, "only taking along a suitcase or two."

Meanwhile, thunderstorms, accompanied by high winds and hail, that had pounded Texas and southwestern Oklahoma during the night, roared into waterlogged Arkansas and Louisiana. New flash-flood warnings were posted for all Arkansas.

There was only a scattering of fair to partly cloudy skies in the nation, including much of the Pacific and East Coasts, the Middle Mississippi Valley and Lower Great Lakes.

Tornadoes hit Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas today, injuring more than 40 persons.

A tornado ripped into an elementary school at Sumner, Miss., injuring 38 persons. Most were children, but none of the injuries appeared to be serious, authorities said.

Five persons were injured as tornadoes touched down in four Arkansas towns and in the Arkansas border town of Texarkana, Texas.

20-Year Term For Homosexual In Holdup Case

WESTBURY, N.Y., April 24 (AP).—A homosexual who said that he held up a bank to pay for a sex-change operation for his boyfriend was sentenced yesterday to 20 years in prison.

John Wojtowicz, 27, was sentenced in the U.S. District Court for masterminding the $29,000 holdup last Aug. 23 of a Brooklyn branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Wojtowicz and an accomplice held nine hostages during a 14-hour police siege. The accomplice was shot dead at Kennedy Airport, where the pair, accompanied by six hostages, had been driven by an FBI agent to seek a getaway plane.

Wojtowicz, separated from his wife and the father of two children, said that he needed the money to pay for a sex-change operation for a transvestite whom the bank robber said he had married." A movie company subsequently paid Wojtowicz $7,500 for his life story and he used $2,500 to pay for the operation of his boyfriend.

Few Vietnam Returnees Still Addicted

Army Says 4 Times More GIs Than Estimated Used Heroin

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP).—The incidence of heroin use by GIs serving in South Vietnam was four times as heavy as had been previously estimated, the Army disclosed yesterday.

The Pentagon said that a study of returning veterans has shown that 35 percent of the Army enlisted men in South Vietnam tried heroin, and that 20 percent of the GIs surveyed reported becoming dependent on the drug at one time or another during their tours of duty.

The Army previously had estimated a 5 percent heroin-use rate, based on compulsory urine tests.

It said, however, that only a fraction—1.3 percent—of the Vietnam heroin users still are addicted. Among those who served in Southeast Asia in 1971 and 1972, there are only 2,000 to 3,000 drug-dependent veterans, the Pentagon claimed.

Only about 3 percent of the GI heroin users from Vietnam were in treatment during the study, which means that the majority of drug users quit the habit by themselves, either before or after returning to civilian life.

Army drug experts said that only 18 percent of the GI drug users in Vietnam reported having taken heroin intravenously and that only 8 percent said they regularly injected the drug. Most of the remainder, the Army said, mixed the heroin with tobacco and smoked it, resulting in a reduced absorption rate.

University Study

The Army's findings on Vietnam drug use were contained in an interim report of a $400,000 study conducted under contract by Washington University of St. Louis. The report was presented at the Pentagon by Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, assistant secretary of defense for health and environment.

The study was based on interviews with 930 veterans selected from among the 13,240 soldiers who returned from Vietnam in September, 1971, and served in the war during the peak narcotics-use months, beginning in October, 1970.

Dr. Wilbur reported that 62 percent of the drug users studied had joined the Army voluntarily, even though the wartime Army was composed mainly of draftees. The drug users generally were young, under-educated, single, had records of pre-service arrests and came from large cities.

The study also showed these social consequences of drug use in Vietnam:

- Eighteen percent of all the returnees were unemployed six months after discharge and 35 percent of the identified narcotics users were jobless.
- Nearly a quarter of all the returnees and a third of the drug-positive veterans reported post-war arrests. Thirty-eight percent of the Vietnam drug users were divorced, compared to 13 percent for the entire group of veterans.
- Sixteen percent of the Vietnam drug users studied remained in the service after their overseas duty.

The Pentagon released the report in an undisguised appeal for civic support of the Vietnam veteran.

Dr. Wilbur stressed, "We now know that recovery from heroin dependence is not impossible." He said that civilian employers should consider that finding rather than the in-service drug abuse. He cautioned against misinterpreting the report by dwelling on the fourfold increase in the Army's estimates of Vietnam heroin use and overlooking the low rate of sustained dependency.

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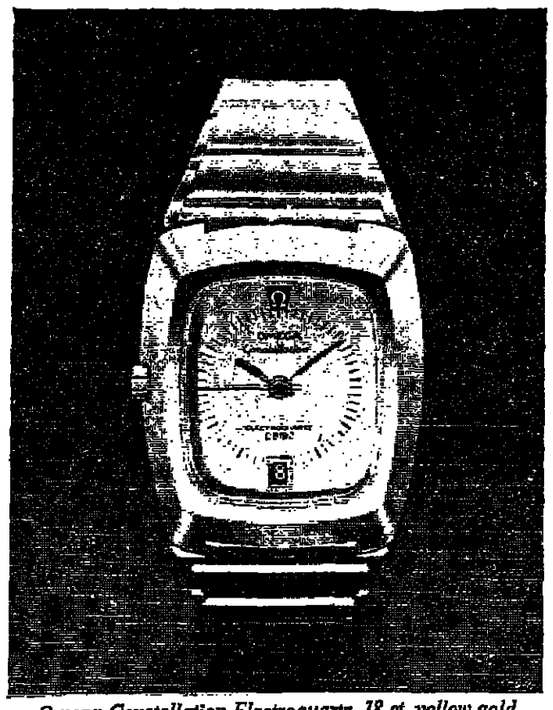
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At its heart is a tiny quartz crystal, vibrating 8,192 times per second; surrounded by 61 electronic elements and as many transistors as you will find in five transistor radios. This makes the Electroquartz one of the most advanced wristwatches you can buy, and Omega guarantee its accuracy to within 5 seconds per month.

Whichever kind of electronic watch best suits your needs – sonor or quartz – Omega make it. 20 years of experience in quartz electronics, and 20 years of winning awards for chronometers are built into every electronic Omega.

Ω OMEGA

PARIS FILMS

Chekhov's 'Uncle Vanya' on Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 24 (IHT).—The Soviet cinema appears to be in the midst of a literary renaissance. A few weeks ago its admirable adaptation of Turgenev's "A Nest of Gentlefolk" enchanted Parisian audiences and now an imposing film version of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" has arrived at the Elysées-Lincoln and the *Hautefeuille* (with French subtitles). It is to be hoped that these borrowings from famous native novels and plays will continue and move into the 20th century and that in due course we shall have movies from the Soviet studios based on the works of Blok and Mayakovsky, Andreyev and Artzibashev, Pasternak and Solzhenitsyn.

"Uncle Vanya," first staged by Stanislavsky at the Moscow Art Theater in 1899, has been internationally popular ever since. Among its celebrated productions in translation have been that of *Max Reinhardt in Berlin*, that of Jed Harris (with Lillian Gish as its Yelena) in New York, that of the Old Vic—with Olivier as the sardonic provincial physician—and that of the Comédie-Française with which Chekhov made *his entrance into the House of* Molière.

Though no play is ever entirely *foolproof, this exquisite comedy* of Russian country life in the 1890s contains roles in which few players could fail. A tale of the futility of existence and unrequited love, it evokes a mood of infinite melancholy and its characters move like elusive figures in a sad and haunting dream. On this occasion, it is magnificently performed with Innokenti Smoktunovsky as the embittered Vanya who has wasted his best years in the ambition-thwarting provinces; by Irina Miroshnichenko as the evasive Yelena; by Irina Kupchenko as the plain Sonya of yearning heart; and by Sergei Bondarchuk, the director and Pierre of "War and Peace," as the cynical country physician. *Andrei Mikhalkov-Kontchalovsky's* direction captures the twilight Chekhovian spell, bringing a theater masterpiece to the screen intact.

* * *

Just 110 years ago, in May, 1863, the first great detective of fiction made his appearance in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at the London Olympic. His name, Hawkshaw, is still proverbial and old actors still go through the motions when they utter it. There are three movements: one is for the left hand to remove cap at the word "I," the second is for the right hand to take off wig while pronouncing "Hawkshaw," and the third is for the hand with cap in it to unfasten false whiskers while he says "the detective."

The Hawkshavian drama is ever with us. It fathered "The Bat" which ran for five years and "The *Mousetrap*" which has run for 20 years in London and shows no sign of letting up. It is the pivot on which Anthony Shaffer's popular play, "Sleuth," turns. A motion picture edition of the latter, engineered by Joseph Mankiewicz, is to be seen at the George V and Publicis St. Germain in English. In it, an actor known as Alec Cawthorne almost steals the histrionic honors from the stars, Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine, by giving an impersonation of the venerable inspector.

Olivier has been cast as a snobbish, uptight author of detective fiction and plays the role with great relish as though he were a caddish squire scheming to undo an innocent milkmaid in a hiss-the-villain melodrama. Finding that his young wife has been amorously engaged with her hairdresser, he plots revenge after *the manner of his spooky novels.* He invites his rival to his sumptuous country mansion to torment him with some ingenious shocks that will scare him out of his wits. During the course of this torture, he overwhelms his guest with so much gabble that one suspects that he intends to talk his victim to death.

As a supposed concession to modernity the social barriers that separate the two are strongly stressed and the coiffeur who has cuckolded the aristocratic manufacturer of whodunits is treated with the contemptuous disdain that was accorded Booth Tarkington's upstart barber, Monsieur Beaucaire, in 18th-century Bath. Caine proves equal to this class *struggle clash and, allowed a* wider range than his co-star, proves himself an expert character actor. The suspense of the murder game *is skillfully retained.* As the surprises should remain secret, no more comment may be made save that popular taste is just where it was in 1863.

* * *

Graham Greene's "Travels With My Aunt" (at the Publicis Matignon and the Dragon in English, beginning Thursday) benefits from its transference to the screen. *A novel of rather studied humor* in its narration of a story bulging with improbabilities, it emerges in movie form as a diverting travelogue with style and verve. Pictorially, histrionically and atmospherically, it entrances as it journeys from Paris of the Belle Epoque, to Venice in the 1920s and on to the London back lanes and Orient Express of today.

George Cukor conducts this luxury tour with rewarding theatricality, transforming the frail materials into a wild extravaganza. At times the scenario droops and appears on the point of running out of fuel, but no matter. You will admire the scenery and decor—the sequence in the Parisian railroad station alone is worth the price of admission—and relish the sophisticated romp in such excellent company. Maggie Smith is the ex-cocotte, still faithfully serving the man who "ruined" her at the century's turn. Alec McCowen is her stuffy, bank-clerk nephew, enlisted to be her companion on her Continental whirls, while Robert Stephens is the enduring admirer and Lou Gossett, a suave crook. With a deft touch, Cukor has set the defective machinery of the screen play to tick along at a fine pace and provided a lavish production that camouflages the gaps, making out of very little a handsome spectacle.



Innokenti Smoktunovsky and Sergei Bondarchuk in Soviet film of "Uncle Vanya."

Coeducation Found Wanting By U.S. Women's Colleges

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT).—Just a few years ago American women's colleges appeared doomed as single-sex institutions. The trend was toward breaking tradition and enrolling men as well as women. But now the trend is dying out. Some of the most prominent women's schools have tried coeducation and have found it wanting.

"Coeducation has failed," Dr. Barbara Newell, the president of Wellesley College, said recently. The trend toward universal coeducation, she charged, "has increased, rather than lessened, male domination of American higher education."

Wellesley is the latest of the leading women's colleges to decide against adding men as regular students. It is preparing for its centennial in 1975 with a pledge to "affirm the need for equal education for women."

The movement toward mixed enrollments on the women's campuses picked up steam during the 1960s, the peak period of student unrest. The basic rationale behind the movement was that coeducation was the dominant pattern in American education, that daily contact between the sexes was the natural way of living, that education would be equal and therefore better overall.

Declining Numbers

In the past decade, the number of women's colleges has declined from 259 to 193—in a total of more than 2,000 American colleges and universities. Most of the women's institutions are small, Catholic schools.

With the beginning of the 1970s, those determined to resist the trend began to raise their voices. Chatham College in Pittsburgh announced that the cause of women's education and leadership would best be served by remaining single-sex.

Dr. John H. Chandler, president of Salem College, in North Carolina, said: "We were strengthened by feminists... They helped give us the rhetoric and the rationale to finish the business we had started."

The prestigious Seven Sisters (Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Radcliffe, Vassar and Wellesley) all have flirted with co-education to one degree or another. Only Vassar has accepted it fully, although Radcliffe is a part of Harvard except in name.

Barnard, though remaining basically a women's college, has cross-registration with Columbia across the street. Mount Holyoke and Smith have exchange male students living on their campuses for limited periods, and Wellesley and Bryn Mawr have non-resident exchange male students from nearby schools, but none of these four "sisters" grant degrees to men.

An Explanation

In reaffirming its feminine status, Smith explained that it considered the one-sex campus "an important option that should remain open to women who want (to attend) a college of highest caliber in which women are unquestionably first-class citizens."

Women's colleges were started, mainly since the Civil War, in protest against the exclusion of women from quality higher education. Yet, as higher education expanded, particularly in the Middle and Far West, coeducation became dominant. Today, with women constituting about 40 percent of the entire student body, fewer than 2 percent attend women's colleges.

Advocates give the following arguments for continuing the one-sex schools:

- Coeducation is still male-dominated, even on formerly women's campuses that have taken men students. The top posts still go to the men, while the women are the vice-presidents and secretaries. As long as society discriminates, women's colleges are in a strong position to prepare young women for leadership, for an assertively female role.
- Diversity of options is part of the entire rationale of a higher education system that is not centrally organized and controlled.

In the future, the dominant trend likely will continue to be coeducation, and even most of the women's colleges are making some arrangements for temporary exchanges to bring men to their campus or allow girls to spend a term or a year on a men's campus. Moreover, there is the possibility that enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment might lead to a legal challenge of all single-sex colleges.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 24 (IHT).—This is how the New York critics rated new stage and film productions:

Plays

Marcel Marceau, says Clive Barnes in The New York Times, "comes from a tradition of mime that existed before man spoke, even before man danced and certainly before man made music. Marceau imitates life with *an honesty that "lives life a new dimension."* In his show at the City Center, he "lays less stress on his more elementary style pantomimes, preferring obviously to concentrate on his basic techniques of revealing man to man. His technique, of course, is fantastic. He can make you believe in the existence of the invisible. He creates tangible objects out of *space*... I also admire the graven-faced joviality of Pierre Verry, who presents the announcements of Marceau's mimes with sculptural poise and weight," Barnes writes.

Movies

"Ganja & Hess," A. H. Weiler writes in The Times, is "dedicated to what is obviously meant to be a serious theme. The artistry for which it strives, however, is largely vitiated by a confusingly vague melange of *symbolism, violence and sex.*" Bill Gunn, "the talented black writer ('The Landlord,' etc.) *who makes* his debut as a screenwriter-director" in the film (he also appears in it), "leaves a compassionate viewer with a pressing need for fuller explanations... of the adventures of a black anthropologist (Duane Jones), who after killing his neurotic associate (Bill Gunn) in a sudden fight, becomes immortal and addicted *for some arcane reason to* a passionate yen for blood."

"The Nelson Affair," (directed by James Cellan Jones and produced by Hal B. Wallis), "is so thoroughly genteel that it perhaps is best seen before having afternoon tea," Vincent Canby says in The Times. The film is based on Terence Rattingan's play "A Bequest *to the Nation*" and adapted for the movie by the author. "The playwright's style is so insidious that it even makes the great lines of history sound more foolish than they need do," Canby says. "Peter Finch plays Lord Nelson with a reserved passion that seems intelligently thought out but is not terribly interesting to watch. Glenda Jackson has a go at Lady Hamilton from the opposite direction... It is an all-stops-out performance but one that is defined by the quality of the material. So, too, is Margaret Leighton's, the abandoned Lady Nelson."

"Scorpio," Roger Greenspun says in The Times, is "set in Vienna, Paris, suburban Georgetown and other fleshpots of the world" and "pits CIA agent Cross (Burt Lancaster) against his boss McLeod (John Colicos) while between them stands Laurier (Alain Delon), hired assassin, the Scorpio of the title, hired by McLeod *to kill Cross—who* happens to be the closest thing he ever had to a best friend, who taught him everything he knows about the hired-assassination business." There may be something new for some members of the audience, Greenspun says, and then asks: "Where have they been for the past 10 years as spy melodramas have come and gone and double agents have multiplied?" Michael Winner directed.

2d Most Expensive Spice—And Garlic Cover-Up

Waverley Root

THE world's second most expensive spice is cardamom (the *most* expensive is saffron). This is not new. In the time of the Emperor Trajan, when black pepper was worth its weight in gold, cardamom cost 15 times as much as pepper. Expensiveness is probably one of the reasons why *it is sparingly* used in the Western world today, except by Scandinavians, who, having no spices themselves, are great users of them.

It is not certain which of the two sorts of cardamom the ancients knew. In modern commerce, the same name is used indiscriminately for the two varieties, although they are of different genera, and the Greeks and Romans may not even have realized that they were dealing with two different, though related, plants.

The two types are *Elettaria cardamomum* and *Amomum cardamomum, both members of* the ginger family; like ginger they have roots in the form of rhizomes by which they reproduce themselves vegetatively; but while it is the rhizomes which are the edible part of ginger, only the seeds of cardamom are eaten.

Eletteria cardamomum is a native of the warm humid hillside forests of the Malabar coast of southern India, and to this day the principal countries of its production are India, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and Guatemala, which it may have reached, after an African stage, in the slave ships, as did a number of other African plants now common in the Caribbean.

Occasional Care

It would be exaggerating to call it a cultivated plant. The care given it is generally limited to maintaining the good condition of the ground on which natural stands of the plant are found, weeding out intruding vegetation, but leaving the plant to its own devices in reproducing itself *through its rhizomes.* In the most prized variety of Eletteria, the fruit is about the size of a pea, little whitish-green spheres distributed singly, widely spaced along the stalk, looking like small unripe berries. Actually they are pods, which, despite their small size, contain 15 to 20 black seeds each, so tiny that it takes four full-grown pods to produce enough seeds to fill a 1/4 teaspoon.

The seeds must be separated from the pod, which is then *thrown away, before eating.* Nevertheless cardamom usually reaches the market still in its pods, to prove that it is the genuine article, for cardamom is frequently adulterated with cheaper spices—less desirable varieties of Eletteria or especially of Amomum, pepper, or mustard seed. Adulteration is easier to carry out successfully when the *seeds are sold removed from their* pods, and even more so when they have been ground into powder: but even buying cardamom pods and all is not necessarily a safeguard against adulteration, especially in the United States, where as a rule you can only obtain bleached pods, the kind most easily imitated with cheaper spices. Besides the whitish bleached ones, Asiatic markets, and some specialized spice shops in Europe, offer brown pods, which have been oven-dried, and, what the Indians and Singhalese themselves most appreciate, green pods, which have been first washed and then dried in the sun. In the green variety the flavor is cleaner and more precise—pungent, spicy, and with a hint of lemon, for cardamom contains limonene, one of the oils found especially in lemons.

Eletteria is the smaller and sweeter of the two cardamoms, the one Indians often eat with betel nut or wrap in a leaf to chew as a *digestive* after a meal. This is the kind known in India as *choti ilyachi*, and I hazard the guess with some trepidation, that *bari ilyachi*, larger, stronger in taste, bitterer, and used only in cooking, is Amomum.

Amomum cardomomum is a native of Indochina, easily distinguishable from Eletteria if you see the plant, for the pods, instead of growing singly, are grouped in little bunches, like grapes. The favorite variety is *Amomum krevanh*, which, like Eletteria in India and Ceylon, is tended wherever it is found growing in the wild state, in what are referred to as "cardamom gardens," but not really cultivated. The two chief areas of Amomum production are in upper Tonkin and southern Cambodia. In the first, the plants are cared for by the Pohls, a people of slaves who in ancient times were liberated by the king and found a means of livelihood in gathering cardamom and encouraging its growth. When the pods ripen, the Pohls invoke the demigods of the forest to grant them a good harvest in what is nearly, but not quite, a religious rite. In Cambodia, the Pears, also a distinct race, live from the gathering of cardamom in a mountainous region known as the Cardamom Hills. The Pears are fast disappearing *through assimilation by the* Cambodians.

The location of these two areas has made cardamom a minor example of the frequent interlocking of foods and history. Warfare has disrupted not only the *production of this spice, making* it even more expensive than before, but also its export, which used to take place principally through Bangkok, Singapore and Saigon, to China and several European countries, particularly England, where a demand for Oriental spices developed during the British rule of India; it is gradually decreasing there now as *the era of the British Raj recedes* into the past.

In the Western world, cardamom first became known to the Greeks when Alexander the Great reached India, and to the Romans when the Asiatic army returned *from its eastern conquests in 185* B.C. It had been known in Asia Minor before that; the Chaldeans thought it one of the most acceptable sacrifices for their gods. When the Romans began importing it, they got it both from Egypt, which probably received it by sea directly from India, and from Arabia, where it presumably arrived overland by caravan. The Romans used it both as a condiment and to make perfume. The Arabs pounded cardamom seeds, ginger and cinnamon together, poured the mixture over boiled onions and green peas, and ate the whole to increase sexual vigor. The early Christian Church used it, mixed with musk, as incense to an extent so excessive that St. Jerome denounced its use *as a shameful exhibition of sen*suality and forbade it.

Back Again

With the collapse of the Roman Empire's communications, cardamom disappeared from Europe, but the Crusaders brought it back again. During that medieval period when violent assaults on the taste buds and the *nose* were the fashion, the pungent sweet odor of cardamom, the stronger the better, made it a popular favorite despite the belief that if a pregnant woman smelled it she would miscarry.

Those enthusiastic modern users of cardamom, the Scandinavians, sometimes add it imaginatively to potato salad, to give it an unanticipated lift. If you detect a baffling spiciness in sweetened Scandinavian breads or coffee cakes, it is probably cardamom, with or without cinnamon. The Finnish *kermakakku*, a sour-cream cake, is delicately flavored with the combination of cardamom and cinnamon, or sometimes ginger. Conversely, cardamom can be substituted for ginger in almost any recipe which *calls for it, and has the ad*vantage of being less irritating.

As a rule gingerbread in Europe should actually be called cardamom bread (it contains other spices too, for instance cinnamon, coriander and anise). In France, cardamom is not much used in cooking nowadays, except in combination with a bouquet garni or with aromatic herbs to flavor fish. In Germany, it spices saussage, and also goes into *glühender Wein*, hot spiced wine, though less often than it used to do. It is also sometimes a vermouth ingredient. The Bedouins grind cardamom seeds *and combine them with coffee;* they are also sometimes used in tea.

If you have been eating garlic and want to keep it a secret, chew a few cardamom seeds.

© 1973 Waverley Root from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Females Are Superior, Anthropologist Claims

MEDFORD, Mass., April 24 (AP).—Anthropologist Ashley Montagu says that his studies have convinced him "that the *female in the human species is in* all respects superior to the male."

Dr. Montagu told some 300 faculty and student members at Tufts University last night that the female "is very much more resilient, more able to take stress and strain." This includes, he said, "the biggest strain of all, running the American household."

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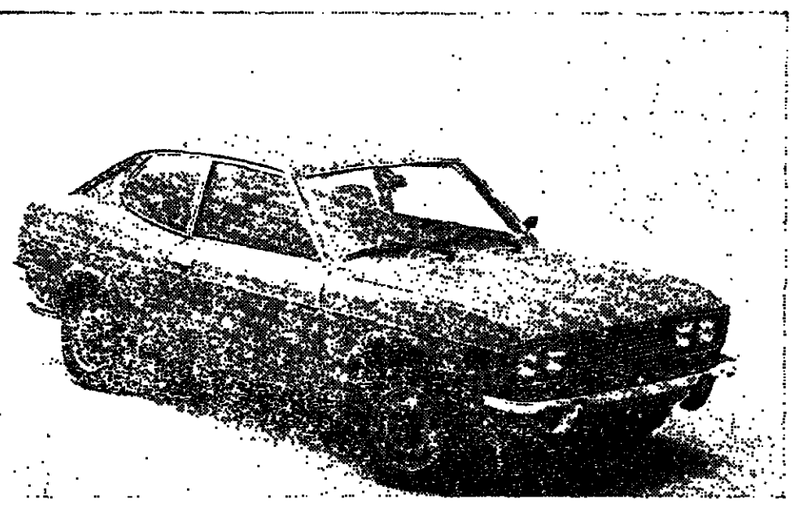
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26	22	AcmeMkt 1	20	38	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
14⅜	12⅛	AdmE 1.15e		73	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	Ad Millis .20	31	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
34	18⅛	Addrsso .60	8	563	19⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— 1½
18	11⅛	Admiral	5	54	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
75¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	114	63¾	62⅛	62⅝	— 1⅛
60¼	53½	AetnaLf pf 2		2	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ¼
14⅝	10¼	Aguirre Co	24	7	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
31⅛	20½	AhmanHF	9	237	20	18⅞	18⅞	— 1⅜
9	4⅝	Aileen Inc	16	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
78¼	68¼	Air Prd .20b	23	70	75	74½	74½	+ 1
18¼	13⅜	Airco .80	10	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
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31¼	27½	Akzona 1.1	13	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	7	7	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
109	103½	AlaP pf8.28		z370	106¼	105	105	
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	18	59	27⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— 1⅛
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31⅞	27	AllsnM 2.91e	10	40	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	AllALfe .24	9	32	10½	10	10	
14½	10½	AllegCo .28e	10	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
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44⅛	39	AllgLud pf 3		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	33	21	20⅞	20⅞	
15⅞	12½	AllnGp 1.04t	10	8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	28⅛	AlldCh 1.20	13	202	35½	34⅛	34⅛	— 1
44⅞	33¾	All Mnt .45b	25	14	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
24¾	20	AlldMills .75	12	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
22	16¾	AlldPd .68	7	22	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	7	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5½	3½	Alld Supmkt	11	31	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	AllisChl .21e	11	128	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
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60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	11	402	55¾	54¾	54⅞	— 1⅞
28⅝	23½	WmalSg 1.60	8	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
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40	20¼	AAirFilt .42	20	31	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	
25⅛	17⅞	Am Airlin	91	555	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— 1⅛
11¼	7½	A Baker .20		41	7½	7¼	7½	— ¼
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26	23½	A Can pf1.75		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6½	5	AmCem .05r	9	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
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32⅛	26½	ACyan 1.25	12	168	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
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23½	17	AmFin 1.10	9	24	17	16½	17	
22¼	18¾	AmF pf1.57		z30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅛	26½	A GnB 2.02e		88	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
22⅛	18⅝	AGnCv 1.17e		52	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ½
21⅛	16	A Gnins .52	8	132	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅛	25¼	A Gin pf1.80		47	28¼	28	28	— ¼
17⅝	12⅛	AHoist .40b	8	15	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
132	118½	A Home 1.85	37	143	126½	125⅝	126¼	+ ⅜
52¾	40⅛	AmHosp .28	39	272	41¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
12½	9½	AmInves .50	8	35	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
37⅛	15	A Medicl .12	13	64	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
12⅛	5	A Medicorp	5	202	5¾	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	30	A MtlCl 1.50	11	70	33½	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
97	92¼	A Cx pf5.25		5	95¾	95	95¾	+ 1¼
9⅝	7⅝	Am Motors	11	394	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
47	36½	ANatGs 2.40	8	64	37¼	36⅞	37	— ¼
18⅛	11⅛	Am Seat .72	11	27	11¾	10½	10⅞	— ⅞
28⅞	20¼	AmShip .68	9	13	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	18¼	ASmltR 1.20	10	225	19¾	17⅞	19½	
74¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		248	77¾	71⅞	76⅞	+ 2⅞
		AmSAf fn.70		18	70	64	70	
13¾	10⅛	AmStand .40	9	66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		30	61	60½	60½	— ½
40½	24	AmSteril .52	16	79	24¾	22⅞	24½	— ½
9⅛	6⅛	AT&T wi		656	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
55	49⅛	AmT&T 2.80	11	1325	53⅛	52	52	— ⅝
62⅞	59⅛	AmT&T pf 4		84	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		91	52	51⅞	52	
13⅞	12⅛	AWatWk .64	7	34	12½	12	12	— ⅛
16¼	15	AW prf 1.25		z100	16⅛	16	16	
21½	20	AW4.1pf 1.43		z51	21	20¾	21	+ ½
17¾	14	Ameron .65	6	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
12	6⅝	AmesD .10h	6	5	7	7	7	— ¼
18⅞	14½	Ametek .60a	11	36	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅝
57½	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	101	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— 1⅛
31¼	23	Amfacln .64	9	47	23	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
131	113½	AMP Inc .69	39	48	119	117½	117½	— 2
8½	6⅝	AmpPgh .36	7	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4	Ampex Corp		165	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	7⅝	Amrep Corp	3	33	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
30	24½	Wmstar 1.70	7	35	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8¾	Amslr pf.63		6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
45¼	35¾	Amsted 2.40	8	17	37⅞	39½	37¾	+ ½
5⅛	4⅛	Amtel .20	20	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	Anacon .25e	10	192	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅝
29⅞	24	AnchrH 1.98	7	33	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ¾
24⅛	17⅛	Ander Clayt	7	31	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	Angelica .10	17	146	13¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
18	13	Apache .32b	8	15	14½	14	14	
25¾	16½	ApcoO .8?t	7	17	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
7⅞	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	13	102	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11¾	APL Corp	6	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	APL pf B.50		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	18	18	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
155¼	120½	ARA Sv 1.22	27	61	131⅝	128	129⅞	— 1⅝
14⅛	6½	ArcolN .14	8	51	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
26⅛	21¼	ArchDan .50	10	25	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
19⅞	6	Arctic Entr	4	31	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	ArizPS 1.16	9	54	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
22	16¼	ArBest .40	9	19	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Arlans D St		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	6⅞	Arlen RltyD	10	105	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	Armada Cp	45	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25¼	20⅛	Armco Stl 1	8	98	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	29½	Arm pf 2.10		4	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
65	60	Armr pf4.75		z140	66⅞	60	63	— ⅛
34¼	31⅛	Armst Ck.80	15	124	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
56	51½	ArmC pf3.75		z100	55¾	55⅞	55⅞	
32	20	Arm Ru 1.60	6	13	30¾	20¾	30½	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	AroCp .50b	8	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
27⅛	18½	Arvinind .52	14	14	19¾	19	19⅛	— ⅝
33⅞	25⅛	AshdOil 1.20	9	11	27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
51	38¾	AsdDG 1.20	12	35	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
33⅞	25	AsdSp 1.30b	8	8	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Asd Transp		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Athlone .40b	5	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23	19¼	AtlcMt 2.28s	8	30	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23½	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
80⅞	66½	Atl Richfl 2	23	164	72⅝	70¼	73¼	— ¾
55¾	51	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	53¼	53⅛	53¼	+ ⅜
137½	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		2	133	133	133	— ¼
58½	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		51	56⅞	56	56	— 1
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	106	33	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7¼	ATO Inc .16	7	120	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	49	64	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Autom Ind	9	63	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅝
16	11⅛	Avco Corp	4	87	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4	2½	Avco Cp wt		9	2½	2½	2½	
46⅞	42⅛	Avco pf3.20		3	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	39½	AveryPd .25	39	51	40¼	40	40	
52¼	38	AvisInc .40	21	62	39	38⅛	38½	— ½
12⅞	8⅛	AvnetInc .30	6	46	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
140	125½	AvonPd 1.40	60	203	134⅝	133⅛	133⅜	— ¾
29	19½	AztcOil 1.12t	61	211	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	23½	BabckW .80	14	121	28¾	27¾	27½	— 1¼
1⅜	5⅞	Bache .25e	5	69	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅝
39	23¼	Baker In .16	26	116	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
36⅝	25	BakerOilT	29	21	32⅝	31¾	32	— ⅝
31⅛	27¼	BalGE 1.96	9	127	28⅛	27⅝	28	
67	62	Balt pfB4.50		z100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	BanCal 1.3	10	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
30⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	34	447	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
18⅜	10⅛	Bangr Punt	5	39	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
22⅛	16½	Bang pf1.25		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42	33⅞	Bnk of NY 2	8	36	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
37	30	Bk of Va .88	13	12	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
68	54¼	BankTr 3	9	30	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
43⅝	32⅛	BarOil 1.64		4	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	
39½	30¼	BardC .13a	41	30	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
33⅛	26⅛	BarnM 2.60e	9	51	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
8⅞	7⅛	Basicinc .40	23	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅞	10½	BatesMf .20	23	5	12¾	12¼	12½	— ¼
18⅞	16⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		13	18	18	18	
36⅞	21	Bathind .30	8	164	25⅛	24½	24½	— 1⅜
28⅝	17⅛	BauschW .42	14	248	20½	19⅛	19⅛	— 1¼
61⅝	47⅛	BaxtLa .15	57	399	49⅛	46¼	46¼	— 3¼
13⅞	12⅝	BaykCle .50	10	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
61	50	Bearings .52	18	10	51⅜	51	51	+ ¼
30¼	24⅝	BeatFd .62	18	171	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
47¾	32¼	Beckmn .50	21	20	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	— ¾
44⅛	35⅞	BectDic .35	27	231	39⅛	36⅝	36⅞	— 2⅛
25⅝	14⅞	BeechA .70b	7	23	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Beech Crk		z250	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
17¾	11⅛	BelcoPl .25r	8	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3¾	21⅛	Belden 1.20	8	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅛	BelHm .30b	15	30	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
56¾	31½	BellHow .65	10	58	32½	31¼	31¼	— ¾
28	19	BemlsCo .80	8	19	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	37¼	Bendix 1.60	10	53	42	41	41⅛	— 1⅛
76¼	57¾	Bendix pf 3		10	64	62	62	— 1¾
53	34¼	BenfiCp 1.15	6	165	34½	32	32¼	— 2¼
233	163⅜	Benef pf5.50		1	151	151	151	—20
61	57⅛	Benef pf4.50		z10	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ½
112½	79	Benef pf4.30		4	79¼	79	79¼	— 1⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Benguet	7	80	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		Benguet fn		110	3½	3½	3½	
22⅞	11⅛	Berkey Pho	9	68	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅞
30⅛	25⅛	BethSt 1.40a	9	359	30½	29⅞	29½	— ½
54	44	BigThr .52b	22	6	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
119½	104	BlckDkr 1b	46	158	113	109	109	— 2½
13	8½	BlairJhn .48	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
20⅞	16	Bliss Laug 1	8	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
17	12½	BlockHR .24	16	455	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ¾
38	25	Blue Bell .65	10	73	26	25¼	26	+ ½
9⅝	5⅞	Bobbie Brks	7	2	6¼	6	6	
26⅞	18⅝	Boeing .40	15	365	19	18½	18⅝	— ½
12¼	8½	Boise Cas	8	327	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
7⅝	5⅛	Bond Ind		22	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
29	20⅛	BkMnth 1.40	8	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
31¾	22½	Borden 1.20	10	81	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	26½	BrgWar 1.35	9	94	28⅝	28	28	— ½
6	4	Bormans	17	22	4½	4	4⅛	— ¼
39⅛	31⅛	BosEd 2.34	10	31	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
118	113½	Bos E pf8.88		z100	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ½
18⅞	13¼	Bourns Inc	10	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
16¼	11¼	BranAir .50t	13	320	12⅞	12	12	— ¾
62⅞	50¼	Briggs 1.20a	15	19	53¾	52¾	53¾	— ¼
71¾	61½	BristMy 1.32	25	196	65¼	64½	65	+ ½
46⅞	41⅞	BristM pf 2		4	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
16⅛	13	BritPt .43e	36	260	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
		BritPt fn.43e		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅛	33⅛	BdwyHl .70	16	106	33	30⅝	31	— 2¼
52⅜	58⅝	BdwyHl pf 2		26	56½	52½	53	— 5⅞
27⅞	18⅝	BrkwyGl .75	6	141	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
25⅝	21⅞	BklyUG 1.72	9	12	23⅜	23	23	
13¼	9⅞	Brown Co	7	82	10	9	9⅛	— ¾
34⅝	25½	BrwnG 1.50	8	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15	10	BwnShrp .20	19	9	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅝
33	15⅝	BrwnFer .03	25	107	22	20¾	21⅛	— 1
37⅞	20⅝	Brunswk .24	11	41	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	37	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
29	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	11	87	29	28½	28½	— ½
16⅝	12⅝	BuddCo .40	5	152	14⅝	13⅝	14½	
12¼	7⅝	Budget Ind	9	10	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
30¾	22¾	BuftFor 1.20	11	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
30¾	27⅛	BldInv 2.35e	10	x55	29⅛	28½	28⅛	— ¼
19	13¼	BulovaW .60	9	23	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅞	BunkRa .05e	10	150	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
31	23	Bunk pf1.50		8	23¼	23	23¼	
38¾	30½	Burl Ind?.42	16	192	33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
49½	38	BurlNor 1.50	9	32	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— 1
8⅞	7⅝	BurlNr pf.55		7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
35⅛	24	Burndy .70	14	28	25	25	25	
244½	219	Burrghs .58	46	108	230	226½	226¼	— 3½
11⅞	7½	Bush Univ		5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¾	24⅛	CabCF 2.19e	11	7	25	25	25	— ⅛
40½	27	CabotCp .84	7	49	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— 1½
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	6	22	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
5⅝	4	Caesars Wrl	7	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅞	Cal Financl	6	58	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13	9⅛	CallahM .34t	26	40	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
32	28	CamB 2.77e	10	10	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	35⅛	CampR .50a	54	1962	64⅛	59⅝	63¾	+ 3⅛
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	26	33⅛	33	33¼	— ⅛
6⅞	5	Cdn Brew	25	2	5	5	5	
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .70e	14	109	18¼	18	18¼	
		Cd P fn.70e		2	18	18	18	
16⅞	14½	CanalR 1.10	15	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
62½	47½	CapCty Bdg	22	30	52⅛	51¼	51¼	— ¾
31⅛	23⅛	CapHold .26	20	82	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
73⅛	58⅛	Carbrn 1.60	13	9	61⅝	61	61	+ ½
25	19⅛	Carlisle .62	9	19	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	10⅛	CaroFrg .28	8	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	83	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅝
25⅛	21⅛	CarpTech 1	9	19	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
30⅛	18¼	CarrlrCp .43	14	37	23⅛	21½	20½	— ⅝
16⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e	3	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	CartWa .40a	12	19	18⅛	17⅞	18	
17¾	13⅛	CastleC .60b	10	123	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅝
70⅝	63½	CaterTr 1.50	16	320	64⅝	64	64	— ⅝
6⅞	3⅞	Cavrgh Cm	4	64	4⅛	4	4	
4⅝	2¾	CCI Corp		8	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25½	17⅛	CecoCp .97	7	37	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	9	111	35¼	34	34¼	— 1
58⅞	56¼	Celn pfA4.50		4	57½	57½	57½	
23⅞	14½	Cencolnc .20	10	74	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
23¾	16	Centex .06e	16	1	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¾
24⅝	22⅞	CenHud 1.60	7	12	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	21¾	CenIllLt 1.60	10	226	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
65½	60	CnlLt pf4.50		z100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	CentlPS 1.20	11	43	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
25	22⅛	CenLaE 1.08	12	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅞	17	CeMPw 1.26	10	11	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ½
53	43⅞	CenSoW 2.16	13	x59	45½	45	45	—
29½	26¼	Cent Soya 1	10	38	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
24½	20⅞	CenTlUt .96	12	48	22½	22	22	— ⅝
16⅞	14⅛	Cerro .40a	6	60	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
22⅞	14	Cert-teed .50	7	132	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
34¼	22	Cessna .80	8	276	24	22½	23	— ⅞
2⅜	1⅜	Chadbrn Inc		25	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
23	16¼	Chmplnt .84	9	84	18	17⅝	17⅞	
74	70	Chml pf5.30		z60	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ¾
24	18⅝	Chml pf1.20		97	23¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
46⅛	34	Cyamp 1.28	12	62	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
35⅝	30⅛	Chartr NY 2	9	22	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+ ¼
17	10¼	ChaseFd .72		x55	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
60¼	44⅝	ChasManh 2	9	x83	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
70	51¼	ChasT 4.95e	11	67	56	55½	55½	— ½
13⅝	9⅛	Chelsea .30	6	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
22	16⅛	Chemetn .80	8	30	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
54⅛	44⅝	ChmNY 2.88	10	93	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
38	32⅝	ChesVa 1.60	11	3	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
54¾	45	ChsOh 3.35e	6	41	45¼	45	45⅛	
92	76½	Chsbgh 1.12	35	120	80½	80	80	— ½
10⅝	9¼	ChEalll .70e	9	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	ChiMilw Cp		24	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¾	12⅛	Chi Milw pf		5	15⅞	15	15	— ¾
46⅞	33	ChiPneuT 2	12	29	36⅞	36¼	36⅛	— ½
26¼	13⅛	ChRI ct NW		65	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
7	5½	ChkFull .20r	19	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Chris Craft	55	22	5	4⅞	5	
23½	19½	ChrisCF pf 2		1	21	21	21	
15	12⅛	ChCft pf.20b		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
20⅞	14⅝	Chromal .60	8	30	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
85	73⅝	Chroma pf 5		5	72	71	71	— 3
44⅛	31½	Chrysler 1	5	911	32⅛	31½	31⅝	— 1
18½	11⅛	Chrysler wt		138	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ½
25	21⅛	CI Mtg 2.65e	9	20	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ¼
22⅞	19⅝	CinBell 1.20	9	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25½	22⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	36	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
58½	55	CinGE pf 4		z200	56¼	56	56	
44¼	32	CinMila 14.0	67	32	31	30¼	30¼	— 2
49½	33⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	10	80	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
53¼	44¾	CitiesSv 22.0	12	210	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
39⅝	32⅛	CitzSo 2.76e	12	51	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
16	11¼	Citylnvst 5.4	5	126	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4⅝	2½	City Inv wt		52	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
30½	25⅛	CityIn pf B2		31	25¾	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	City Strs	18	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
55	45⅝	Clark E 15.0	13	28	46¼	46	46	
29⅞	18¼	Clark Oil 4.0	18	12	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
11	6¼	CLC Am	5	55	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
65	56⅛	ClevClif 19.2	11	15	61¾	61	61⅝	+ 1⅛
37⅞	33¼	CivElIll 23.2	10	27	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
105½	102¼	ClEllw pf7.56		z100	103½	103½	103½	— ½
10	6½	Clev Plt spl		z130	10	9¼	10	+ ½
53	31½	CloroxCo 5.2	32	236	37⅝	36	36½	— ½
19⅝	12⅛	CluetPea 90.	9	108	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
91⅞	35	CMIInv Cp	20	117	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¼
20⅛	14⅛	CNA Fin 54.	7	41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
26¼	30	CNA pfA11.0	3	30	20¼	20	20	— ¼
35⅝	15⅛	CoastSt Gas	8	987	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	— 1½
42	28⅛	CstSG pf1.83		28	33¾	33	33	— ⅝
40⅛	22⅞	CstSG pf1.		12	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
150	135½	CocaCol 170.	42	207	141¼	135⅝	136⅝	— 6⅝
25⅛	19	CocaBtlg 34	24	69	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	ColdwBk 28	8	66	16⅛	16	15	— ½
27½	15⅛	Colecoln 06.	23	54	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛
100	89⅛	ColgPal 15.1	29	261	95⅛	94½	94⅝	— 2⅝
18⅞	12¼	CollinAlk 56	9	60	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅝
23⅛	12⅝	Collins Fd	14	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
25⅞	18½	Collins Rad		36	19⅝	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
68	42	KolPenn 20.	43	141	52	50¼	50¼	— 1¼
22¼	17	ColonSt 10.4	8	12	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
22½	16¼	Colt Ind 70.	8	22	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅝
54½	50½	Colt I pf4.25		1	52	52	52	
22¼	19⅞	Colt I pf16.0		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅝
52	36⅞	CBS 146.	13	67	42	41⅝	42	+ ¼
33⅝	27⅛	ColGas 190.	9	x51	30⅞	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Pict	11	100	5⅛	5	5	— ½
29	26⅛	ColSCh 192	9	50	26⅝	26½	26½	
69	49⅞	CmbEn 145	17	43	65¼	64½	64⅞	— ⅝
19⅞	14	ComlSol 40.	23	17	15⅛	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
16¼	14½	ComSo pf9.0		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
35⅝	31½	ComwE 230	10	75	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	ComE A wt		2	11	11	11	
12½	10⅛	ComEdB wt		33	11	11	11	
97⅞	96½	ComE pf7.24		4	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
27⅝	26½	ComwE pf 2		2	27	27	27	
26⅝	25¼	ComE pf1.90		9	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
24⅛	21	ComE pf1.42		2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
10¼	6	ComwO .18t	93	279	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
22⅞	18⅝	ComO pf1.72		50	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3	Comput Sci		157	3	2¾	2¾	— ½
64½	50	Comsat .56	19	216	51	50½	50½	— 1
17⅛	14½	ConAgr .50b	8	13	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
24¾	18½	CneMill 1.09	7	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	
28⅝	24⅛	ConnM 1.89e	15	37	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ½
31⅞	22	Conrac .60	11	8	27¾	21½	21½	— ¼
26	24	ConEd 1.80	11	107	24¼	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
84½	80½	ConEd pf 6		2	80½	80½	80½	— ½
68	65	ConEd pf 5		7	65¾	65⅛	65¾	+ ⅝
62¾	59	CnE pfC4.65		z70	60	59¾	60	
46⅞	36⅝	ConFds 1.20	13	63	37	35⅛	35½	— ⅝
114⅛	95	Con F pf4.50		8	101	98½	101	1⅞
23⅞	16⅛	ConFrgt .52	8	118	17	16	16	— 1½
32	27⅝	ConNGs 2.03	8	29	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅝
39⅞	27½	ConsuPow 2	9	17	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
65¾	60	CnPw pf4.50		z130	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Cont Air Lin	15	456	12⅞	11½	11½	— 1⅝
30⅛	25⅛	Cnt Can 1.60	9	129	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	ContCopp		55	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
43⅝	38⅝	ContCo 2.16	7	102	39¾	39	39⅛	— ⅛
49½	42½	Ct C pfA2.50		10	43	42½	42⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅞	Contill 1.65e	11	646	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
15¼	5⅞	ContInv .16t	12	17	9½	9	9	— ⅛
14	10⅛	ContMtg 1.09e	9	61	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
44	32½	ContOil 1.50	10	260	35½	34⅝	35	+ ¼
61½	45½	ContOil pf 2		3	49	48½	49	— 1
25⅞	21⅝	Cont Tel .84	14	118	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
62	42	Control Dat	10	223	46¾	44	44⅛	— 2⅞
32	26⅝	Conwd 1.90	9	7	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
14⅛	8½	CookUnit .50	6	21	9	8⅞	9	— ¼
37½	23¾	Cooperln .90	11	11	32½	32	32	
102	87½	CoopIn pfA5		1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ 1⅛
37¾	17⅛	Cooper Lab	20	67	25¾	23¼	20¼	— ⅞
25⅝	15	CoopT 1.06e	7	6	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	18⅛	CopT pf1.25		1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Copelnd .32	14	11	20⅝	20	20½	
24⅛	16⅜	Copp Rnge		34	17	16½	16⅞	— ½
30½	25⅞	CopwStl 1.28	7	46	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Cordura Cp	5	29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
121⅞	98¼	CorngG 1.12	31	72	103⅛	105⅝	105⅞	— 3½
35⅞	25⅛	Corroon 2.12e	12	52	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Cowles Com	19	33	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
40¼	24	CoxBdct .35	13	24	24½	23	23	— 1⅛
34	28⅝	CPC Int 1.77	1	69	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
23½	16⅛	Crane .80a	7	9	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅝
12½	10	CredtF .38	9	97	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
32⅝	25	CrockN 1.65	8	38	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅛	CrompK .80	8	9	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅞	CrouHin .54	15	13	21½	21	21½	
27⅛	21⅜	Crown Cork	14	31	23¼	23	23	
29⅛	23⅛	CrwZell 1.20	11	132	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ½
71½	65⅞	CrnZ pf4.20		z60	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
39½	24⅝	CTS Cp .60	8	13	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
17⅛	14	Culligan .30	15	16	14¼	13⅞	14	
59⅞	33	CumEn .68a	16	136	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
16¼	7¼	Cunn Drug	9	2	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	21	CurtissWrt	32	331	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ¼
44	23	CurtissWr A		7	31	29	29	— ½
50½	32¼	CutlerH 1.20	10	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
26¼	21⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	54	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
36⅞	33½	CyprusMn 1	9	54	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	— ¼

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¾	35	Damon Cp	29	20	39	37½	37½	—c1⅛
12½	9⅝	DanRiv .40	14	66	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
41⅞	33½	DanaCp 1.36	9	41	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
50⅝	33¼	Dartind .30b	13	53	34	33½	33¾	— ¼
50⅞	39	Dartind pf 2		4	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
19⅞	16¼	Dayco 1.14	6	18	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
72	62	Dayc pf4.25		z10	61¼	61¼	61¼	— 1⅛
16⅝	10	Doylin .24	5	27	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
27	16⅝	DaytHud .54	9	40	17⅛	17	17	— ⅝
25	22¼	DaytPL 1.66	10	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
18⅝	9	DeanWit .40	4	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
49½	40¼	Deere 1108	9	678	41¾	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅝
17⅝	15⅛	DlmarP 1.16	8	38	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18½	Del Mnt 1.10	9	7	19½	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	53½	DeltaAir .50	18	489	65¼	61¼	61⅝	— 4
10⅝	7½	Deltec Int	5	14	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅛	Deltona Crp	6	94	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	DennMfg .80	9	18	28⅝	29¼	28¾	— ½
23¾	12⅝	Dennys .04	20	718	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Denisply .68	17	10	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	DeSoto In .40	9	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
21¼	20	DetEdls 1.45	9	140	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
129	113¼	Det E pf9.32		z20	117	117	117	— 1½
83	76¼	Det E pf5.50		23	77½	76¼	76¼	— 1½
22⅝	15⅛	Dexter C .25	16	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	12	x25	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
36½	23⅛	Diamln 1.80	9	25	23⅞	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	DiamShm 1	10	244	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
18⅞	16¼	Dia pf D1.20		1	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Dictaphn .30	12	54	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
50½	42	Diebold .45b	21	24	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	10⅛	DiGiorg .60	7	37	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
104⅞	73⅝	Digital Eqpt	47	675	80⅝	74	75¼	— 6⅝
13⅝	7⅝	Dillingm .40	14	76	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Dilingm pf 2		2	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
37⅝	32¼	Dillon .80b	19	8	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
125⅞	88½	DisneyW .12	61	263	94⅛	92	92¼	— ½
18⅞	13½	Disston .12	11	23	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
49¼	40½	DistSeag .70	21	34	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
3⅛	2½	Diversfd In		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	21	DivMt 2.77e	8	41	25⅛	24⅞	25	
30	24⅝	Dreppr .22	54	184	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
93	68	DomeM .80a	33	249	92	88½	90½	+ ⅝
9⅝	8½	DomF 1.01e		13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
10½	7	DonLufJ .12	8	59	7	7	7	— ⅝
25	17¾	Donnlley .48	16	81	23	23¾	23	+ ¼
25⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	77	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ 1⅛
16½	8⅝	Dorr Oliver	9	15	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	Dorsey .10	5	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
55	40	DoverCp .84	12	11	41¼	41⅛	41¼	+ ¼
109	97⅛	DowCh 1.80	23	273	107⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— 1⅛
5 4	52¼	DowChm wl		3	54⅝	54	54	
8⅝	5⅛	DP Inc		83	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
27⅝	25⅛	Dravo 1.50	9	4	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
50⅞	37¼	Dressin 1.40	15	120	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	37⅝	Drcs pf 2.20		25	45¼	44⅝	45	— ⅝
46⅞	35½	Drsar pfB 2		12	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
24	21	DrexB 1.92e		19	21	20⅞	23⅛	— ⅝
16¼	10½	DreyfusCp 1	5	51	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
23¼	20⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	12	98	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
113¾	109	Duke pf8.70		z60	111⅛	111	111¼	
139	104½	Duke pf8.20		z50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅝
105⅝	101¼	Duke pf7.80		z200	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
99⅛	89	Duke pf6.75		1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
81⅛	75	DunBrd 1.68	29	46	80¼	77⅞	79⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Duplan Cp	25	45	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅝
188	159	duPont 5.45e	18	80	172⅝	170	70	— 2⅝
70¾	67½	duPnt pf4.50		15	68¾	67½	67½	— ¼
55½	52⅛	duPnt pf2.50		1	53	53	53	+ ¼
24¼	22⅞	DuqLt 1.72	10	43	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29	27	DuqLt 4pf 2		z300	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
27	17⅝	Dymoln .20	11	30	18	18	18	
2⅝	1	vIDynm Am		497	1⅛	½	½	— ⅝

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	25⅝	EaglePlc .97	9	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12	Easco .45r	8	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅞	East Air Ln	15	998	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
23	20⅞	EastGs .67t	15	132	27	26	25	— 1⅝
23¾	19⅝	EastUtl 1.50	10	4	27	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
151¾	128⅞	EasKd 1.08a	37	478	137	134⅛	134⅛	— 2¼
41½	33½	Eaton 1.50a	8	70	35⅛	35¾	35⅝	— ⅝
42	32¼	Echlin .32	28	25	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— 1
42⅝	34⅝	EckrdJk .20	40	93	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅝
41⅞	24½	EckdNC .21	30	93	24½	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅝
47	33	EdlsnB 1.08	11	7	33½	33¼	33⅛	+ 1⅛
18⅞	13	EG&G .10	20	107	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— 1⅛
9⅝	5½	Elect Assoc	16	16	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
56½	37½	EDS	32	43	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ½
5⅝	3¼	El Mem Mg	14	90	4⅝	4	4	— ½
9¼	7⅛	EMM pf.25k		53	9	8½	8½	— ½
5⅞	4	Elgin Nat	12	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21½	6	Elixir Ind	5	21	6⅝	6½	6½	
21	16½	ElPasoNG 1	7	114	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
32⅜	23⅛	EltraCp 1.2 8	8	17	30½	32⅛	29¾	— ⅝
93½	85½	EmerEl 1.25	32	41	89⅞	87¼	87¼	— 2
65½	59¼	EmE pfB.90		13	62¼	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	58½	EmeryA .54	58	21	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Emeryln .31	12	26	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅝
33	23⅝	Emhrt 1.20b	8	28	25½	24⅛	24⅛	— 1
5	3⅜	EMILtd .16e	14	39	4	4	4	
23⅛	25½	EmDist 1.83	11	33	26¼	25½	26⅛	+ ⅝
14	9½	EmpFin .57t	5	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
18	9¾	Empire Gas	6	16	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
27⅞	16	EnglhdM .43	14	163	18⅝	17¾	18	— ⅝
8⅝	5⅛	Ennis Busn	9	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
53	31¼	Envirotech	27	46	32	31⅛	31¼	⅜
21	17—½	Equimrk .0	8	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
36⅞	33½	EquitGs 2.40	8	7	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	EquitL 23.3e	12	17	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞	
33⅛	25⅛	ESBInc 1.28	10	27	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
10⅝	7	Esquire .32	6	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅞	16	Essexlnt .64	8	668	19⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅝
8⅞	6	Esterline .3 0	17	32	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
32½	25⅛	EthylCp .90	6	30	26⅞	26	26	— ⅞
43	39½	Ethyl pf2.40		13	40	39⅞	39⅞	
24⅝	15⅛	EvansP .43b	9	333	18⅝	17¼	17⅛	— 1⅝
22	16½	ExCello .20	13	30	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
17	8	Exindcare	7	30	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
101⅛	87¼	Exxon 3.80e	13	1309	102⅞	12	12⅝	+ 1⅝

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	9⅝	Fabrge .40	7	42	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
64⅞	44⅛	Fairch Cam	30	379	50½	48⅛	48⅛	— 1⅜
13⅞	8¼	Fair In .33e	5	42	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Fairmnt .53	8	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Falstaf Brw		29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	FamilyF .72	7	8	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	13⅛	Fansteel	8	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15	8	Far West Fin	7	16	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	Farah Mfg		147	9⅝	8⅞	9	
35⅜	17⅛	Fedders .50		26	18⅞	16⅝	18⅝	
35⅛	27⅝	Federal 1.30	7	2	31	31	31	
33⅝	25⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	17	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13½	FedNMt .30	6	292	16	15½	15½	— ½
25½	20	FedPapBd 1	7	33	20½	20	20	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	FPap pf1.20		16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	24	FPap pf1.15		z120	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	FdSign S .30	10	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
57	41	FedDSt 1.08	17	150	44⅛	43	43	— ⅞
47⅞	25⅛	Ferro Cp .76	7	51	43¾	40¾	40⅞	— ¼
15⅝	13⅛	Fibrebrd .76	7	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
38	31⅛	FidMt 3.16e	9	932	30⅛	25⅛	29⅝	— 1⅝
47⅞	42⅝	FldUB 2.20b	9	4	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅝
27½	17	FieldM 1.40	9	34	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
23⅝	18⅝	Filtrol 1.40	15	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅞	16⅛	FinlFed .93t	6	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	20⅞	Firstone .86	8	106	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅝
37⅝	18	FstChr 1.50t	9	59	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
61⅝	49⅝	FstChiC 1.62	13	14	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅝
27⅞	19⅝	FstMr 2.26e	9	34	21⅝	21¼	21½	⅛
46⅝	34⅝	FstNBo 1.62	10	16	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
83	67¼	FstNCy 1.44	21	237	79⅝	78⅝	78⅞	— 1⅝
41¼	37⅝	FstNCity wi		67	40	39⅝	37⅛	— 1
36	32	FstNStBn 2	6	3	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
22¼	17	FstNatStr		9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
52⅛	39	FstPen 1.20	12	31	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅞	FPaM 2.14e	10	37	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
12⅞	11⅛	FstURE 92	15	21	12⅛	12	12	
14⅛	11	FstVaBk .44	12	20	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
40½	35⅛	FstWsB 1.72	8	4	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
68⅝	48⅛	Fischbch .4	16	15	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅝
18½	12⅛	FishFd .20b	8	10	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Fishr Scf .16	11	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26¼	10	FleetEnt .12	8	176	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
12⅝	10	Fleming .50	8	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	Flintkote 1	6	65	18	17½	17⅝	
75½	63½	Fnt pfA 4.50		z53	64¼	63	63	— 1½
37⅞	30⅛	Fnt pfB 2.25		5	32⅛	32	32	+ ⅝
32¾	26¼	FlaE Coast	9	6	25½	26⅝	25½	
22¼	15⅛	FlaGas .65	7	113	16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅝
51⅝	37	FlaPow 1.80	10	41	38⅝	38	38	
40⅝	33¼	FlaPwL 1.10	14	370	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
29⅞	22⅝	FlaStl 1.08	5	24	23⅝	23¼	23	— ⅝
40	27⅞	Fluor 1.64t	66	455	37⅝	36½	36⅝	— 1
66	54	Fluor pfB 3		6	63⅝	63	63	— ½
41⅝	27	FlyTigr .20r	11	552	29⅝	26⅝	27	— 2⅝
23⅞	17½	FMC Cp .85	8	151	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
37¼	33	FMC pf2.25		10	34⅝	34	34⅝	
9⅞	7⅝	FdFair .20b		39	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅝
13⅝	9⅛	FooteCB .60	12	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
9	6⅝	Foote Min		4	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19	13⅝	FooteMin pf		11	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
82⅝	60⅛	FordM 2.80	7	x494	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— 1⅝
20⅝	14½	ForMcK .84	6	51	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
35½	26⅞	FMK pf1.80		18	27	27	27	— ¼
64½	56⅝	FtHowP .6	29	6	61⅝	60⅝	60⅞	— 1¼
37¼	31	FtHowP wl		12	31⅛	31½	31½	— ¾
34½	21	Fest Whl .80	14	180	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅝
24	17¼	Fst Whl pf 1		22	22¾	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅝	Foxbcro .49	28	13	25½	25	25	— ⅝
23⅞	13½	FrnkinM .23	17	48	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅝
27½	12¼	Frank St .40	14	20	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅝
29¾	22	FreeptM .80	21	107	24¼	23¼	23¼	— 1⅛
34⅝	27½	Fruehf 1.70	8	62	29¾	28½	29	— ⅝
20⅝	13¼	Fuqual .83t	7	37	13⅝	13½	13⅝	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gable Ind	7	160	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	GAC Corp		51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13	GAC Cp pf		1	13	13	13	
22½	13¼	GAF Crp .40	7	97	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅝
29	20⅝	GAF pf 1.20		14	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
36⅝	28¼	Gam Sk 1.30	6	88	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
36⅜	28⅛	GamS pf1.75		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
37	27¾	GamS pf1.60		z22	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
45	37	Gannett .25	32	75	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
27½	20½	GardDen .70	14	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	16½	Garlock .84	8	35	17⅝	17	17	— ½
17⅞	15	Gas Svc 1.12	9	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Gateway In	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
12	7⅛	GCA Corp	22	19	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
17	12⅝	Gemini Cap		22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅞	Gemini .56a		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅞	Gen Am Inv		88	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	43	GnA Oil .60b	17	38	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅝
44¼	38⅞	GATran 1.68	12	67	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
56	52	GATn pf2.50		1	53	53	53	— 1
15⅝	13⅛	GnBncs .75e	7	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	Gen Battery	13	13	24⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
16¼	11	GCable .83	10	132	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
20⅞	17	GenCig 1.20	8	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	G Devel .63t	9	705	10⅛	9	9½	— ⅝
27⅛	17	Gen Dynam	7	15	19	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	60¼	GenEl 1.40	21	574	63⅞	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	6⅞	GFlrptg .10e	52	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	24⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	171	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	— ⅝
23⅛	15½	GnGrth .75h	26	63	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
18½	11⅝	Gen Host	11	3	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Gn Inst .50t	15	53	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
42⅝	35⅝	GnInstr pf 3		2	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	GenModic .12	24	21	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
67⅝	56	GenMills 1	22	56	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
84⅝	78⅝	GnMot 4.45e	9	334	72¾	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅝
78⅝	75	GnMot 5pf 5		17	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	55	GMt pf 3.75		5	55⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅛
21½	13	GenPort .80	7	205	13¾	13	13	— ¼
22¼	22⅛	GPubUt 1.60		195	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Gen Refract		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
57¼	38½	nSignal .65	17	163	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— 1⅝
4⅛	3	Gen Steel		59	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
31	24⅝	GTel El 1.60	1	205	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
42¼	37	GTIEI pf2.50		1	40⅛	40⅛	40½	— ½
18¼	17	GTFl pf1.21		z100	17½	17½	17½	
19¼	17⅝	GTFl pf1.30		z100	17½	17½	17½	
26⅝	21⅝	Gen Tire 1b	6	130	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
15½	10¼	Genesco .68		27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	16¼	Genstar .70	10	2	17	17	17	
48½	40	GenuPt .46e	35	82	41⅝	40	40	— 1⅝
38⅛	33⅛	GaPac .80b	14	246	32⅛	32	32	
27⅝	19¼	Gerber 1.35	9	63	19⅝	19	19½	
119⅝	97½	GettyO 1.21a	27	161	120⅝	118	118	— 1⅝
21	19½	GettO pf1.20		8	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
17⅞	12¼	GlanPC .80	7	109	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— 1⅝
34½	18¼	GibFin 1.72t	6	75	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅝
12¼	6⅞	Gidd Lewis		16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
26⅛	17⅝	GiffdHll .45e	5	29	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
32⅝	17½	Gilbert Flex	11	126	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1¼
65⅝	54⅞	Gillette 1.40	21	174	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅝
25⅛	19⅝	Gimbel Br 1	11	28	19⅝	17⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	Ginos Inc	17	49	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
33½	23½	GleasnW .44	17	11	24	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅞	12¼	Global Mar	11	58	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ⅝
32⅛	17¼	Globe U .60	9	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	GoldWt Fin	12	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	23⅝	Goodrich 1	6	157	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	25	Goodyr .92	9	250	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
25½	15⅝	GorJwlA .24	11	9	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
34½	22¼	GouldInc 1	9	24	26	25½	25½	— ¼
28	22⅞	Grace 1.50	10	211	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
22	16½	GrnbyM .63	18	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅞	12⅝	GrandUn .80	10	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅞	20½	Granitv 1.20	4	73	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
47⅝	23	GranW 1.50	8	164	23	22⅝	22	— ⅛
28⅞	16⅛	GreyDr 1.??	8	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	34	GtAMt 2.91s	12	47	35⅛	35	35	— ⅝
19	13⅝	Grt AtlPac		65	13½	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25	GtLkD 1.32a	15	22	27½	27	27	— ½
11	10¼	GtNotr 1.16e	12	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
55	43	GtNNek 1.60	12	46	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	
25	23	GtNN pf1.63		1	23	23	23	
34⅝	23⅛	GtWFin .35e	7	118	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
8½	5⅛	Gt Wn Unit		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	17⅞	GtWnUnt pf		19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
4⅞	3⅛	GrtWsh Inv		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅛	22	GlenGiant 1	11	15	24	24	24	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅝	Greyhd 1.04	9	131	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Greyhnd wt		46	3⅞	3½	3½	
15⅞	12⅛	Grolier .90	7	28	12½	12⅛	12½	
12⅛	8	Grumman		35	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
35⅝	19⅝	Guardian In	19	36	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	39	GuarM 4.27e	9	39	39⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— 1⅝
57⅛	32⅛	GlfLHold .90	7	39	36⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— 1⅝
29⅞	24½	GulfOil 1.50	11	1652	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
30⅝	7⅝	Gulf Resrce	15	61	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16	12⅝	GfR pfB.65K		42	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅛	GlfStUt 1.84	11	30	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
73	69⅛	GlfSU pf5.08		z220	70	69	70	— 1
35⅛	23⅛	GulfWn .64	6	131	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	GlfWind wt		41	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
146	100½	GlfW pf 3.50		2	103	103	103	
67⅝	54½	GlfW pf 3.87		3	56⅞	55	56⅞	+ ⅝
77⅝	73⅝	GlfW pf5.75		1	77	77	77	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Gulton Ind	19	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	35½	HckWat 2.36	10	3	36⅝	36½	36½	— ½
22	17⅝	HalPrint .80	7	23	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
165	125¼	Halbgrt 1.12	37	86	143½	140	140⅛	— 4⅝
18⅛	12	HamPap .50	13	59	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Hamond .40	8	83	10	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	8⅞	Handl.man .68	9	14	9⅝	9½	9½	
19⅛	16⅝	HandyH .72	14	16	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ 1
18⅞	13	HanesCp .60	6	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	47⅝	Hanna 1.35	22	17	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	23⅛	Harcourt 1	8	52	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22	11	Hardees .16	14	130	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	22	Harnisf 1.20	7	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	18⅛	Harrahs .22	18	9	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
47⅝	30⅞	Harris Int 1	13	2	32	32	32	
21⅞	18	Harsco 1b	8	101	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	HrtSMrx .88	12	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅛	Har Hk .20e	10	68	14⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— 1⅛
34	27⅝	HawitEl 1.56	10	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Hayes Alb 1	7	7	15⅛	15	15	
8⅞	6⅝	Hazeltine	15	6	7⅛	7	7	
25⅞	18⅛	HCA Ind	19	13	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
58⅝	47½	HeithTex .24	32	106	50½	50	50⅛	— ⅝
22⅝	17⅝	Hecksin .08	13	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	HeclaM .33t	32	124	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	39	HeinzH 1.08	14	135	42	41½	41½	+ ⅝
32⅝	20½	HelenaR .76	43	12	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— 1⅛
4	3½	Helene Curt		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
39⅝	32½	Hellerint .84	16	41	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
15⅞	13⅝	HelmeP .40	8	7	14	14	14	— ⅛
36½	23⅛	Helmer Pay	14	10	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Hemisph Cp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
78	69⅛	Hercule 1.12	19	28	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	18	HershF 1.10	11	28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
59⅝	46	Heublein .92	23	198	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
94⅝	79⅝	Hew Pck .20	55	130	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅝
8⅞	6	High Volts	32	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	
35⅝	25⅛	Hillenbd .43	15	x10	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
42⅝	24½	Hilton Htl 1	10	161	25	23⅝	25	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	HMW Ind	19	59	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38	29⅛	HobrtMf .64	18	23	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
39½	29	HoerWal .97	11	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
42⅝	27⅛	HoldyInn .30	19	197	28	26½	26⅝	— 1⅛
42⅝	23	Homestk .40	34	731	46⅛	41⅝	44⅞	+ 1⅛
140⅝	105½	Honywll 1.40	26	109	117⅝	114	114	— 1½
41	31⅞	HoovBll 1.28	10	10	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	
15⅝	8⅛	Horizon Cp	2	51	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12	Hospit Affil	10	15	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ½
37	15⅝	HspAm .06e	14	39	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
26⅝	15⅝	Host Intl .36	15	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
16⅝	11⅝	Houdaill .60a	7	27	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11½	HougMif .40	9	9	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
10	6½	House Fbric	12	44	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	HousehF .86	11	103	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	42	HouF pf2.50		13	48⅛	48	48⅛	
79⅛	55½	HouF pf2.37		19	60⅝	62	60⅞	— 1
51¼	41⅝	HousLP 1.40	14	47	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
66½	55½	HouNGs .69	28	30	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	19	HowJohn .16	34	342	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Howmet .70	9	45	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
21⅝	19½	Hubbd 1.51e	12	40	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	HudBay 1.20	18	12	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HughHat .40	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
52⅝	41½	Hughes Tool	21	283	49⅛	47⅝	48⅛	— 1⅝
19½	15⅝	HuntCh .16	37	7	17	17	17	
18⅝	10¼	Hut nEF .40	6	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
37	24	Huyck .24a	30	24	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	9⅝	Hydrmt .12e	10	15	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	9⅝	ICN Pharm	40	122	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅝
36	29⅝	IdahoP 1.76	10	24	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	13½	IdealBas .70	9	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	IdeaToy .50t	10	17	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
29	21⅝	IllCent 1.22	6	17	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
127	98⅛	IllCent pfA6		75	101½	101	101	— 1
55½	45	IllCen pf3.50		8	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	29½	IllPower 2.20	12	18	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
36	28⅛	IllTool .36	23	2	31	30⅝	30⅝	
19	21	ImpCpAm	6	222	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	36⅝	INA Cp 1.50	8	106	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Income Cap		21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	10	IncCCy .90e		11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	Indian H .80	7	12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅝
29⅛	26¼	IndiaG 1.84	8	3	27⅛	27	27	
29⅛	24	IpalsPL 1.62	8	28	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
102⅝	99⅝	In PL pf6.25		1	53	53	50	— 1⅛
44⅞	32⅛	IndstNat .96	11	5	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
69½	57⅛	IngerR 2.16	14	72	61½	61	61	— ⅛
48⅝	40⅛	IngR pf2.35		8	43⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— 2
45⅝	37⅝	InlCntA 1.60	11	10	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	30	Inland Stl 2	9	50	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8	Inmont .22e	8	95	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
15	10⅝	Insilco .70	7	68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	Insc pfA1.25		4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
52½	45⅛	InspirCop 2	9	22	50⅝	50½	50½	
19⅞	12	Instllnv .80e	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
54	42	Interco 1.28	11	39	43⅝	43½	43½	— ½
29	26½	Intrlkln 1.80	8	5	27	27	27	
456½	404½	IBM 5.60	36	457	423½	415	415½	—10⅛
100⅝	83	IntFlaF .43b	76	59	94⅛	92	92	— 3
37	29	IntHar 1.40a	7	293	29	27⅝	28	— 1⅛
16½	14⅝	InHold 1.51e		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

(Continued on Page 10)

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER
IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION
COMPANY (TAVANIR)

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) intends to invite tenders for furnishing and delivering of aluminum conductors, concentric-lay-stranded, steel reinforced for use as overhead conductors in the *Gachsaran-Shiraz 230 kV Transmission Line Project in Iran.*

The purchase will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and bidding will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

The lender is to be for the following described conductor.
1,650 Kilometers of 795 kcmil 26/7 ACSR

To qualify for bidding, the prospective tenderer must regularly manufacture ACSR conductor of this or similar sizes and provide documentation of ability to provide this quantity of conductor:

Contract Documents 2-2-6/GSP/C, Gachsaran-Shiraz Transmission Line Project—Conductor, are expected to be ready from April 23, 1973. Opening of tenders is scheduled for June 23, 1973. Copies of the contract documents *will be available to prospective bidders without charge. Please send letters* of request for contract documents to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khiaban Iran-Novin, opposite the Main Gate of Hotel Intercontinental, Sherkat TAVANIR, Tehran, Iran.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-25

AmSo Afric, Beth Steel, Camp RLk, Dome Mine, DowChm wi, Exxon Cp, FtHow wi, Getty Oil, Homestke, Int Util, Int Util A, Int Util pf, Jones Lau, Lykes Yngs, Molybden pf, NatCashR, NY Hond, NSw 4.02pf, Phillips et, Republic Stl, Schrng Igh, SPfdOil Ind, Stauff 1.80pf, UrisBldg, Utah Intl

NEW LOWS- 221

Acme Mkts, Addressog, Aetna Lif pf, AhmanH, Am Baker, AmBldg M, *Am Dist Tel*, Am Fin Sys, AGenConv, Am Hospit, Am Seating, Am Steriliz, AmWat Wks, Ametek, Amtac Inc, Anch Hock, Apco Oil, *APL Cp pfB*, ARA Svc, Arkans Best, ATO Inc, Autom Ind, Bache Co, Baxter Lab, Benefl Cp, Benef 5.50pf, Bdwy Hale, BdwyHa pf, Brown Co, Buff Forge, Cabot Corp, Caro FrgtC, ChaseFd Bn, Chase Manh, Chem NY, Chromal pf, Cin Milcrn, CMI Inv Cp, Colecoind, Colum Pict, *Comput Sci*, Conrac Cp, Con Foods, Con Frght, ContAirLin, ContHllRlty, *Cont Mtge*, Cox Bdcst, Credit Fin, Crompt Kn, Culligan, Dayco pfA, *Daylin Inc*, Deltona Cp, De Soto Inc, DelE 5.50pf, Diam Shm, Dillingham, *Drexel BdF*, Duplan Cp, Dynam Am, Eckerd NC, EDS, Emhart Cp, Ennis BusF, Envirtch Cp, Equimrk Cp, Extendcar, Fairch Ind, Far Westn, FidMtg Inv, Flintkote, Flintkt pfA, Fly Tiger, Food Fair, FtHowP wi, GAF Corp, Gamb Skog, Gard Denv, GenubUt, Gerber d, Gimbel Bro P, GorJwlyA, Grant WT, GtAtlac, GtWnlnl, Guardn Mtg, GlfSU 5.08pf, Hardees, HarteHks N, Haw Elec, Hilton Hotel, HMW Ind, Hobart Mfg, *Holiday Inn*, Hutton EF, ImpCpAm, *Indpl PLt pf*, Intl Harv, Int Miner pf, Int Nickel, IntT&T pfE, IntT&T pf H, *IntT&T pf I*, IntT&T pf K, Interpace, James Fred, KaisA 2.37pf, Kais CemG, *KaisC 2.50pf*, Kings DStr, Kirsch Co, Leaseway, LFE Corp, LoneStln pf, *Longisl Ltg*, Loral Corp, Lubrizol, LVO Corp, Macmillan, *Macy RH*, *Manh Ind*, *Marcor pf A*, Marley Co, Marq Cem, *Massey F*, MesMu Mfg, *MayerOsc*, *Medusa Cp*, *Melv Shoe*, Merrill Lyn, Miles Lab, Milt Bradly, Miss River, Mohasco, *Monroe Eq*, *Morse E P*, Mor Nor, Nat Airlines, Nat Stand, NLT Cp n, Northrop pf, OhPw 8.64pf, PainWeb pf, Palm Beach, Penn Cent, Penn Fruit, Penney JC, PaPL 4.50pf, Pnwlt 1.60pf, Pet Inc, Petrolane, Ph El 8.75pf, Pickwck Int, Pitney Bow, Playboy En, Pondercsa, *PPG Ind*, PSA Inc, PSEG 4.30pf, *Pueblo Int*, Purex Corp, Purex pf, Purolator, Redman Ind, Relian El pf, *Republic Cp*, Retail Cred, Revlon, Reynold Sec, Robshw Con, StJoe Min, *StLouSanF*, SCOA Ind, SbdCstL Ind, Sears Roeb, Shakespre, Sherwn Wm, *Simp Pat*, Skyline Cp, Smucker J, SouNat Gas, South Ry, StuWor pfB, *Suburb Pro*, Sunbeam, Sundstrnd, Swift Co, Sybron Corp, Taller Ind, Tappan Co, Technicon, Teledyne, Tenneco, Tesoro Pet, Texfi Ind, Toledo Ed, Transam Cp, Transm Inc, Travlge Int, Tyler Corp, Union Corp, Unit Gas, Unit Indust, Unit Inns, US Gypsm, US Indust, Vornado Inc, Walgreen, Wayne Goss, Weis Mkts, Westgh El, Wheel Frye, WheelPit Stl, *Winnebago*, Wilco Chem, Woods Co, Wrigley, Zale Corp, Zale pf A, Zenith R

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 23, 1973

TransW Air	166,500	25½	—4⅛
Gulf Oil	165,300	25¾	+ ¼
IntTelTel	139,200	36	— ¾
Exxon Cp	130,900	102⅝	+1⅝
Am Tel&Tel	130,500	52	— ¾
Uris Bldg	127,200	16	+⅞
Malv Shoe	125,600	24½	—1¼
Texaco Inc	98,900	39¾	—1⅛
EastnAirL	98,800	13¼	— ⅞
CoastSt Gas	98,700	17⅝	—1½
Int Util	96,600	25½	—1
Kresge SS	94,500	36¼	— ⅝
FidMtg Inv	93,200	29⅝	—1⅝
Chrysler	91,100	31⅝	—1
Polaroid	86,300	126⅝	—3⅝

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	13.83	12.58
Advances	314	558
Declines	1147	893
Unchanged	320	351
Total issues	1791	1802
New 1973 highs	25	23
New 1973 lows	221	148

Most Actives—American

TWA wt	140,100	17⅝	—3⅛
Houst-Oil M	76,300	34½	— ⅝
Crcle K Cp	73,200	13½	—4⅛
Giant Yell	71,030	9⅜	+15-16
Recrion Cp	54,620	23½	— ⅞
N Kinny Cp	53,300	6	— ¼
BanstrCll Lt	46,800	20⅝	—1¼
Teleprompt	43,500	21¼	— ⅞
Champ Ho	38,400	6⅛	— ¼
Bowmar Ins	37,400	36½	+ ⅝

Approx total stock sales 2,950,00
Stock sales year ago 5,251,055

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.03	23.80	23.85	—0.14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	953.19	958.68	938.37	940.77	—14.60
20 Trn	193.48	194.48	187.44	188.60	— 6.15
15 Utl	109.02	109.57	107.97	108.35	— 0.64
65 Stk	299.52	301.17	294.03	295.09	— 5.30

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial ..	125.43	122.86	123.24	—1.83
20 Railroads ..	38.98	38.07	38.32	—0.71
55 Utilities ...	55.95	55.14	55.38	—0.37
500 Stocks	111.89	109.64	109.59	—1.58

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite ...	59.65	58.42	58.42	—0.87
Industrials ...	64.86	64.16	64.16	—0.97
Transportation.	40.37	39.47	39.47	—1.44
Utility	39.36	39.00	39.00	—0.33
Fina	69.46	68.88	68.88	—0.98

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 23	297,046	421,540	6,830
April 19	290,503	379,118	4,776
April 18	282,613	237,939	3,516
April 17	251,665	329,825	3,041
April 16	261,563	350,563	4,883

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Gas Stations Close

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23 (AP-DJ).—Certified Oil Co., an independent refiner, announced Friday it would close 40 of its 265 gasoline stations as a result of a gasoline shortage.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

FRANK E. BLOCK, CFA

as Vice President and Director of Research
and a member of the Board of Directors

Subject to New York Stock Exchange approval.

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Exxon Head Rejects Plan For Oil Group

ays Nixon Proposal ould Cause Hostility

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 24 (NYT).—he chairman of Exxon Corp., hn K. Jamieson, opposed to-ay a plan being drafted by the ixon administration to form a *rgaining group of oil consum-g* nations to negotiate prices ith oil producing nations.

Mr. Jamieson, who heads the ammoth company formerly own as Standard Oil of New rsey, told an audience of for-gn and Japanese businessmen at "such a confrontation could eate a hostile atmosphere and rden the opposition between e two camps rather than open lines of mutual accommoda-n."

It could lead to a series of prisals and counterreprisals at would rule out the possibili-of rational compromise in fu-e negotiations," Mr. Jamieson d. The plan to have the United ates, Western European nations d Japan jointly bargain with e Organization of Petroleum porting Countries is being fted by the State Department.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese nister of international trade d industry, told foreign news-n here yesterday that his gov-ment was taking a "passive itude" toward the proposal. As pressed in Japanese, that sns the Japanese government against the idea.

Japan Criticized

Mr. Jamieson further criticized Japaneses, without naming m, for trying to "save money l assure themselves of ade-ate supplies by making direct angements for supplies from ducing countries." He con-ded that "there is no evidence t such supplies will be any costly than oil obtained ough the international com-nies."

Mr. Nakasone, whose ministry rsees the oil industry here, scheduled to leave shortly on 0-day visit to four major Mid-East oil producers, Saudi bia, Iran, Kuwait and Abu abi. He will reportedly offer se nations economic aid in rn for an independent oil ply.

Mr. Jamieson, in delivering a ncte address to a three-day posium on international eco-ic and business cooperation g sponsored by the Yomiuri mbun, a leading daily news-er, said:

"A consuming country which s privileged access to the oil a producing nation encourages er consuming nations to look the same sort of preferences. s would create an atmosphere intense competition for oil by suming countries."

Meanwhile Japanese officials l that visiting Italian Premier lio Andreotti and Premier kuei Tanaka agreed today to k jointly to try and obtain oil other natural resources in Middle East.

Brazil-Algeria Deal

IO DE JANEIRO, April 24).—Brazil, the world's largest gle crude oil buyer, has com-ed a *multimillion*-dollar pur-ase directly from Algeria in first move to skirt traditional company suppliers.

The deal was completed earlier s month in negotiations be-en officials of the state-run monopoly Petrobras and the erian government, according official sources.

The agreement provides that eria supply Brazil with 25,000 rels daily in 1973 at a total ue of approximately $40 mil-. In 1974, the purchase will ible to 50,000 barrels for a al of around $30 million.

il Ultimatum et by OPEC

TENNA, April 24 (Reuters). e Organization of Petroleum porting Countries (OPEC) to-ht gave Western oil compa-s 10 days to produce a com-mise formula following a akdown in negotiations.

Unless the oil companies sub-ted new "positive proposals t could form a proper basis serious discussions" by May OPEC said, a special 11-nation nference would meet in Libya May 7 to study the crisis over prices.

The OPEC decision was an-nced by the organization's nna headquarters after two s of talks here with Western mpany representatives on a mand by Middle East and Gulf oducer nations for higher ces.

The producers claim they need re revenue to offset losses lowing the 10 percent devalua-n of the dollar in February.

OPEC said the organization's gotiating team regretted what s described as a "negative at-ude" shown by the oil compa-s.

Informed sources said the oil mpanies offered an increase of percent on prices agreed in 72. OPEC was reported to have ked for an 11.1 percent rise.



Minister Gives Views on Reform

Japan Less Opposed to Floating Rates

TOKYO, Aril 24 (AP-DJ).—*Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi* indicated today that Japan is now less opposed to a system of floating exchange rates than it has been in the past.

The minister's comments on the parity question came in a speech on monetary reform delivered to a meeting of the America - Japan Society. The speech, in English, constituted the most comprehensive and most clearly articulated presentation of Japan's views on currency questions that has become available since the February-March monetary upheavals.

The speech made six major points:

● The overriding goal of monetary reform must be to preserve and promote a "one-world" economy, free from protectionist trade or currency blocs.

● Japan favors an exchange rate system based on stable but adjustable par values. However, floating rates, if they are stable, are not far from Japan's preference.

● The balance of payments adjustment process should center on the application of domestic policy measures. Exchange rate *adjustment should be treated as* a "later resort" if not a "last resort."

● One of the main causes of currency turbulence has been a lack of discipline in countries' economic policies. In the reformed system, the United States should be subject to the same constraints as other countries.

● For better international management of global liquidity, the special drawing right (SDR) must grow in importance. To this end, the attractiveness of SDRs must be enhanced, particularly in value.

● Japan has been vividly impressed by the importance of the problem of disequilibrating capital flows. Although doubts about the effectiveness of capital controls cannot be categorically refuted, Japan's experience in this field appears to have been reasonably successful.

Mr. Aichi's remark on the possible equivalence of "stable" floating rates to a system of fixed but adjustable parities was perhaps the most interesting aspect of his speech.

Gold Not Mentioned

The speech was also notable in that gold was not mentioned. This is more indicative of the low degree of importance the Japanese government places on *the question* than it is indicative of a significant gap in the country's international monetary policy.

The Japanese government has found the yen float to be more agreeable than was first expected. It has not produced any significant objections from domestic industry, and there have been no objections from abroad to the Bank of Japan's almost daily *intervention in the local foreign* exchange market.

Mr. Aichi appears to be maneuvering into a position where Japan could easily agree to continue to float the yen beyond the September annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund at Nairobi, perhaps for an indefinite period.

It had first been expected, at least in Japan, that parities of major currencies might be refixed about the time of that meeting. This prospect appears to be receding, however.

Restraints on U.S.

On the topic of subjecting the United States to the same balance of payments restraints as other countries, Mr. Aichi said that in order to achieve this the dollar should be made convertible through asset settlement in one form or another.

"We recognize, in this regard, the problem that the existing dollar overhang poses for restoring U.S. dollar convertibility. We have expressed our preparedness to participate in discussions on resolving it, through consolidation or otherwise," he commented.

Providing further elaboration on Japan's views on exchange rates, the finance minister said his country believes that, for practical purposes, a par-value system, which provides a concrete guidepost for forward planning, is more conducive to the promotion of world trade and finance than a regime of floating rates.

He also said the changes in par values *should not be made, either* voluntarily or under pressure, in the absence of a serious payments imbalance.

Mr. Aichi's statement that the "overriding goal" of monetary reform must be to preserve a "one world" economy reflects Japan's strong fear of isolation at a time when the country's economy is heavily dependent on imports of key raw materials and on open export markets so that the essential imports can be paid for.

This helps to explain why Japan has refused to participate in the Asian Payments Union being promoted by the UN-sponsored Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Koichi Inamura, vice-finance minister for international affairs, called the payments union a step backward.

Fears of 'Yen Bloc'

The Japanese fear that anything that might be interpreted as the beginning of a "yen bloc" would have the effect of further encouraging already active protectionist trends in the European Economic Community and the United States.

Mr. Aichi said he hopes the "one world" economy eventually will extend across ideological *borders to encompass major* nations not yet fully participating in present endeavors.

Japan's aversion to the creation of economic blocs means the country will not promote the use of the yen as a reserve currency, but, as Mr. Inamura and other officials have frequently said, neither will Japan resist natural tendencies in this direction.

This acceptance was implicit in Mr. Aichi's statement that the special drawing right must be enhanced in value. Ministry officials explained that this means its value must not be significantly *undermined by devaluations of a* single currency, such as the dollar.

This can be achieved only if the SDR is backed by a diversified mix of major currencies, perhaps in combination with gold. Such a mix would require that the yen play a reserve currency role if SDRs are to be convertible.



Kiichi Aichi

Imports Selling Well in U.S. Despite Their Higher Prices

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—U. S. consumers are continuing to buy foreign-made products despite some price increases brought about by *the 10* percent devaluation of the dollar in February, a survey of importers and retailers shows.

One exception to this, however, is Japanese-made goods. Sales of such Japanese exports as television sets, tape-recorders and cars are expected to drop off because of the sharp upward revaluation of the yen in relation to the devalued dollar.

Martin Richter, assistant to the president of Felix Lilienthal & Co., said that "imports have continued to sell well because their quality has been accepted by consumers."

At the same time, he noted, the prices of domestic products have continued to rise, so that the price differential between imports and domestic products *remains relatively* the same.

3% to 15% Rises

In the little more than two months since the latest currency adjustment, the second in 14 months, price rises for imported articles, including cars, have averaged from 3 to more than 15 percent.

In the case of some imports, higher labor costs, inflation, particularly *in Western Europe*, and a 10 percent rise in ocean freight rates have added to price increases. French wines, especially the premium varieties, have gone up more than 20 percent because of heavy demand.

Samuel Aaron, president of Sherry-Lehman, a leading wine and liquor concern, said that "entirely apart from the effects of revaluation, prices have been raised by the boom in wine popularity here and abroad."

Prices for premium wines in Europe, Mr. Aaron said, already are up 10 to 15 percent and "some of the popular premium wines such as Châteauneuf du *Pape have recently doubled, from* $4 to $8 a bottle."

A basic purpose of the currency realignment is reversal of this country's trade deficit, which was well over $6 billion last year. By making imports more costly, and exports cheaper, it is hoped the devaluation will reduce the huge trade deficit.

Many of the merchants canvassed commented that although it was too soon to foresee the ultimate "bite" of revaluation in reducing imports, they already saw little prospect for any sharp decline in imports of consumer goods, except from Japan.

The full effects of currency and price changes, one retail buying executive said, will not be felt until fall.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ). — The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

April 24, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. (S per £)..	2.4833	2.4839	— 4.69
Belg. fr. (A)..	40.26	39.75	
Belg. fr. (B)..		40.175	+11.26
Deutsche mark	2.6345	2.6305	+13.64
Dane. krone.....	6.215	6.1929	+12.17
Escudo.....	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.5833	4.5567	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.5615	4.5533	+12.01
Guilder.....	2.9578	2.9553	+ 9.61
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	595.5	594.5	
Lira (B).....	590.5	589.5	— 1.96
Peseta	58.015	58.02	
Schilling.....	20.69	20.635	+12.31
Sw. krona.....	4.5285	4.5155	+ 6.41
Swiss franc....	3.2433	3.24	+18.31
Yen.....	255.4	265.3	+16.02

A: Free. B: Commercial.
*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Prices Plunge On Big Board, Dow Drops 14

Setback One of Worst In Nearly Three Years

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—The malaise oppressing Wall Street deepened today and New York Stock Exchange prices suffered one of their worst setbacks in nearly three years.

The Dow Jones industrial average sagged 14.60 and closed at 940.77 after dropping nearly 7 in the final 30 minutes of trading. The *general market, however, was* somewhat weaker than the Dow average.

The Big Board's common stock index, the broadest available barometer of NYSE price action, plunged 0.87 point—a loss matched only twice and exceeded only twice since the market's climactic selloff in May, 1970.

Volume climbed to 13.83 million shares from yesterday's 12.58 million but remained relatively light. Sharply declining prices accompanied by slack volume also typified the market's behavior during the spring descent of 1970.

Indeed, many brokers have been comparing the current period of weakness with the one three years ago, since the selling has not been heavy and apparently has been inspired by no single news development.

The suggestion yesterday by Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, that the Nixon administration might consider action on the tax *front to combat inflation came* as no comfort to investors.

However, the market has been sinking more or less steadily since early January and Mr. Stein's comments merely confirmed what had been obvious to many Wall Street economists. The market's momentum already was downward.

The only bright spot on the list was accounted for by the gold stocks, which traditionally move up in the face of weakness elsewhere. All of them soared to new yearly highs before closing on medium to large gains.

Bethlehem Steel and U.S. Steel surrendered fractions. Both reported improved first-quarter earnings, with U.S. Steel's report coming after the market closed.

Halliburton slid 4 1/4 to 140 1/2. It said the Justice Department intends to file a complaint requesting Halliburton to divest Ebasco Services Inc.

Eastman Kodak fell 2 3/4 to 134 3/4. It introduced a new, smaller and lower-priced version of the Kodak pocket Instamatic camera.

MGIC Investment surrendered 3 3/8 to 59 1/8 despite higher quarterly earnings and a company prediction of a 50 percent gain in 1973 net.

Seaboard Coast Line Industries lost 2 1/2 to 36 1/4. It reported lower earnings for the March quarter.

Exxon, one of the few strong spots, picked up 1 3/8 to 102 3/8.

U.S. Consumers' Faith in Economy Said Plummeting

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP).—Consumers' confidence in the economy has plummeted, the latest survey of consumer attitudes conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center (SRC) shows.

The center attributed the "precipitous decline" in consumer attitudes directly to the public's experience with rising food prices. The decline wiped out the substantial recovery in attitudes which occurred during the first nine months of 1972.

The SRC's index of consumer sentiment dropped to 80.8 in February-March 1973, down from 90.8 at the end of 1972 and 94.0 in August-September 1972. Consumer sentiment peaked in 1965 at 103.4; its low point was 75.4 during the 1970 recession.

The quarterly survey was conducted between mid-February and late March and is based on interviews with a nationwide representative sample of 1,227 respondents.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam..	144.1	144.6	144.8	135.3
Brussels.....	165.07	165.43	165.07	154.96
Frankfurt....	148.21	150.71	150.21	143.53
London 30..	464.3	463.9	509.5	426.5
London 500	193.46	192.60	217.35	183.35
Milan	113.17	117.23	118.17	93.18
Paris	111.6	111.3	111.6	90.6
Sydney	527.64	528.15	667.27	520.35
Tokyo (n)..	343.34	346.41	422.69	343.34
Tokyo (o)..	4456.83	4493.18	5539.74	4435.83
Zurich	373.9	373.4	418.3	369.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

U.S. Profits Said to Surge 24%

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—After-tax corporate profits surged 24 percent in the first quarter compared with the same period a year ago, First National City Bank reported yesterday.

The survey included figures from 721 corporations with earnings totaling $5 billion.

The sharply higher earnings, Citibank said, were impressive, but *they did reflect a recovery of* profits from recession-depressed levels of 1970 and 1971.

For many industries, this year's first quarter was compared with a depressed period a year ago. In many cases, companies had been operating plants in 1971 and 1972 well below capacity levels.

In the fourth quarter of 1972 and the first three months this year, this capacity was more fully utilized, and corporations produced more without increasing cost proportionately, Citibank said.

Slower Growth Seen

Profits growth can be expected to slow later this year as the benefits of the recovery from earlier low utilization rates begin to disappear and companies press against the limits of the capacity, it added.

Five out of six companies reported higher earnings than a year earlier. All industry groups except mining and air transport were up.

Among manufacturing industries, the gains were nearly all substantial, with tobacco products *the only one that showed an in*crease of less than 15 percent. Tobacco profits were up 5 percent.

Citibank's diffusion index—the seasonally adjusted percentage of manufacturing corporations reporting higher profits than in the previous quarter—jumped to 67 percent from 59 percent in the fourth quarter and from 63 percent in the first quarter of 1972.

Highest in 14 Years

If this preliminary index holds up, it will be the highest in nearly 14 years, the bank's economists said.

The 490 manufacturing companies covered by Citibank's survey reported an average increase of 31 percent in after-tax profits over a year earlier.

Ordinarily, earnings in manufacturing drop sharply—about 11 percent from the fourth quarter of any year to the first quarter of the new year. This year, however, profits were maintained at the fourth-quarter level, the bank reported.

This stability reflected the general strength of demand for both consumer and investment goods as well as higher prices for manufactured goods under Phase 3, the bank said.

A good reading of Citibank's seasonally adjusted quarterly index of manufacturing profits is not yet possible because reports have not yet come in from many large auto, oil and steel corporations. Nevertheless, the reports that are available indicate that the rise in the index will be substantial.

Exxon Net Jumps by 43%

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Exxon Corp. reported record first-quarter net income of $508 million, or $2.27 a share, yesterday. This was up 43 percent from the year-earlier $355 million, or $1.58 a share. The giant petroleum producer's previous high was the $491 million earned in last year's fourth quarter.

Exxon's first-quarter revenues, also a record, were estimated at $6.2 billion compared with $5.5 billion in the first quarter of 1972. The company said sales of natural gas averaged 10.6 billion cubic feet daily in the latest quarter, versus 9.9 billion cubic feet daily a year before.

J. K. Jamieson, chairman, said: "Increased demand in Exxon's principal markets resulted in a 7.9 percent increase in product sales volume."

American Broadcasting

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	236.0	207.3
Profits (millions)..	9.32	6.41
Per Share	0.57	0.43

Bethlehem Steel

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	960.51	704.09
Profits (millions)..	40.53	24.96
Per Share	0.91	0.56

*Restated.

Consolidated Edison

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	425.1	369.4
Profits (millions)..	38.98	35.91
Per Share	0.71	0.72

Continental Oil

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	931.2	853.9
Profits (millions)..	47.5	42.6
Per Share	0.94	0.85

El Paso Natural Gas

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	*286.1*	*230.9*
Profits (millions)..	17.06	17.30
Per Share	0.61	0.62

*Restated.

Getty Oil

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	400.0	385.2
Profits (millions)..	33.09	23.49
Per Share	1.75	1.23

Gulf Oil

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	2,100.0	1,940.0
Profits (millions).	*165.0*	*139.0*
Per Share	0.80	0.67

Kimberly-Clark

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	282.0	252.0
Profits (millions)..	21.4	13.9
Per Share	0.93	0.60

Lockheed Aircraft

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	615.0	494.0
Profits (millions)..	3.5	3.4
Per Share	0.31	0.30

New York Times

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	84.5	78.8
Profits (millions)..	4.0	3.4
Per Share	0.35	0.21

Phelps Dodge

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	216.6	185.4
Profits (millions)..	25.3	22.0
Per Share	1.23	1.07

Phillips Petroleum

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	630.8	635.9
Profits (millions)..	43.45	35.60
Per Share	0.58	0.48

St. Paul Companies

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	183.8	164.2
Profits (millions)..	13.47	14.63
Per Share	1.23	1.40

Texaco

Revenue (millions).	2,500.0	2,200.0
Profits (millions).	364.0	229.9
Per Share	0.97	0.84

Texas Eastern

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	215.2	208.5
Profits (millions).	27.32	23.49
Per Share	1.13	1.00

U. S. Steel

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,519.0	1,124
Profits (millions)	49.04	19.05
Per Share	0.91	0.35

Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions).	178.8	134.2
Profits (millions)..	2.63	3.22
Per Share	0.51	0.67

*Restated.

Xerox

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	668.7	549.8
Profits (millions).	69.8	57.4
Per Share	0.88	0.73

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE March 15, 1973

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Alahli Bank of Dubai Limited | Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. | Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
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Banque Nationale de Paris (Intercontinentale) | Banque Sabbag S.A.L. | Banque Saradar S.A.L.
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Notice is hereby given to bondholders of the above loan that the Deutsche Mark (One E.C.U. = 3.66 D.M.) has been selected as payment currency for *the coupon due May 1*, 1973.
The coupon will be paid on or after May 1, 1973 by the Paying Agents named on the coupons.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Fiscal Agent
37, rue Notre-Dame,
Luxembourg.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2	In Indust		140	2⅛	2	2⅛	
14¼	5⅝	IntIndA pf		7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29⅞	20¼	IntMinC .40	10	390	21⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
54½	51½	IntMinr pf 4		1	50	50	50	— 2
12¼	8½	Int Mng		165	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	IntMltil 1.25	9	10	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
35¼	27⅛	Int Nickel 1	17	437	30⅞	30	30	— ⅜
45⅛	34½	IntPap 1.50a	14	570	37½	37	37	— ⅜
62½	60½	IntPap pf 4		270	61¾	61⅛	61½	— ⅞
5⅞	5⅛	Int Rektifier	21	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	34¼	IntT&T 1.24	9	1592	37¼	35⅞	36	— ¾
176¼	135	InITT pfE4		290	110	110	110	—25
109	69	InITT pfH4		20	70	68	68	— 1½
103	68	ITT pf14.50		27	69¾	67	67	— 2¼
101½	63½	InITT pfJ4		10	65	63½	63½	— 1½
100	62½	In TT pfK4		25	65	61½	61½	— 3¼
74	44½	ITT pfN2.25		93	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
98¼	71	InITT pfO5		30	73½	73	73½	+ ½
26½	21¼	IntUtil .75	13	966	26¾	25½	25½	— 1
62½	53	Int Util A		26	63½	63¼	63¼	
47	34½	IntUtil pf1.25		32	42½	41½	41½	— ½
20½	16⅞	Interpace 1	7	16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
72	65	Intrpce pf 5		1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ½
25⅞	17⅛	IntpGp .55e	8	9	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅞	Intrst Brds	10	18	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
19⅛	18	IntrsPw 1.32	11	9	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
7⅛	2⅛	Intersl Strs		34	3	3	3	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Intersl Uni	6	52	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
35⅞	23	Iowa Beef	6	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
18⅞	17⅛	Iowa El 1.30	7	15	18⅛	18	18	
20¾	19½	IowaIlG 1.44	7	x18	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24¼	22¼	IowaPL 1.68	10	27	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
21¾	19¾	IwaPSv 1.44	10	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
5¼	4⅛	IpcoHsp .15t	32	39	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
27½	22¼	ITE Im .60b	10	47	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
53⅞	25	Itek Corp	13	278	27	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	11¾	JamesF .24	8	66	12	11	11	— ¾
23½	18½	Janizen .60	9	14	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
16⅛	12¼	Japan 1.73e		14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
		Jpn fnl.72e		0	12¼	12¼	12¼	
71¾	61	JeflPilot .92	16	264	66	64	64	— 2
105	103	JerCe pf8.12		z150	101	101	101	— 2½
54½	51	JerCen pf 4		z131	52½	51½	51½	— 2
55⅛	41	Jewel C 1.66	10	6	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
35	22⅛	JimWalt .68	8	52	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
35⅞	29	JimW pf1.60		19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14	13	JimWlt pf i		z100	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	25	JHanl 1.95e		64	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33	22¾	JhnMan 1.20	8	175	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	— ¾
132¼	115⅛	JohnJhn .50	52	181	122¼	118	118	— 5⅛
37⅛	20¼	Johns Sv .80	9	14	23	22⅝	23	
66¼	40	Jhn Svc pf 2		1	42½	42½	42½	
61½	42½	JorLog .80	13	66	46¼	46	46	— ½
22⅞	17¾	JonLau 1.35	8	65	22½	21¼	21½	— ¾
64	59½	JonLau pf 5		z50	63	62	63	
30	24	Jorgen 1.39b	7	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
31½	18¾	Jostens .76	9	11	19¾	19¾	19¾	
37⅛	24⅞	JoyMfg 1.40	15	32	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
19⅛	13½	KaisAlm .50	14	111	16⅞	15	15	— 1¾
64½	56	Kai 59pf4.75		1	58	58	58	— 1
41¼	40½	Ki 4.75pf2.37		233	40¾	40⅛	40⅞	— ⅜
12¼	8	KaisCem .50	7	528	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
36½	33⅞	KiCm pf2.50		2	33	32½	32½	— 1⅛
18⅞	16½	KiCm pf1.37		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
14½	10⅞	KanelMil .10	7	7	12½	12¼	12⅞	
37½	30½	KCtyPL 2.20	9	43	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
55	51	KCPL pf3.80		z190	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
42	30	KCSoulnd 2	8	4	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
23¼	21	KanGEl 1.52	8	18	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
30	24	KanPLt 1.48	10	6	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
9⅞	6	Katy Ind	11	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26½	20⅞	Kly pf61.46		2	21½	21	21	— ½
45⅞	29	KaufBrd .12	23	119	31¼	30¾	30¾	— 1
19⅞	8⅜	KawcBrl .20	17	40	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	13¼	KayserR .60	5	24	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
33⅞	26	Keebler .70	13	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	KeeneCp .10	7	10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	13½	Keller .40	6	x8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	27¼	Kellogg 1.08	18	40	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	
16½	15¼	Kellogg wi		4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
31¼	24	KelsyH 1.30	7	21	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
30⅞	22½	Kennmtl .84	9	127	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
29¼	24	Kenncit 1.40	9	221	29¼	27	27⅛	— 1
26⅞	25⅞	KyUtil 1.74	9	17	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
77⅞	64⅞	KerrMG .60	31	266	71½	66¼	68	— 4
150½	132	KerM pf4.50		9	143	139	139	— 5
20⅞	16	KeysCn .20e	7	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29¾	19¼	Kidde .60a	6	42	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
54¼	51¼	KiddeofB 4		1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
42⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.20	17	134	41½	40¼	41⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	8⅛	KingDSt .30	8	15	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
24⅞	24¼	KirschCo .72	11	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
39⅞	27⅜	KLM Airlin		21	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
57⅛	47⅞	KnightN .28	24	35	50⅛	49⅞	50	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Koehrg .30e	7	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
38¼	32	Koeh pf 2.75		2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
39¾	33½	Koppers 1.72	7	12	36	35½	35½	— ½
12⅛	5⅞	Koracrp Ind	9	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
50⅞	43¼	Kraftco 1.77	12	102	46	45	45⅛	— ½
51¼	34	KresgeS .20	36	945	36⅞	36	36⅛	— ⅞
27	19⅞	Krochlr .80a	7	5	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
24⅞	17⅛	Kroger 1.30	14	101	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
16	13½	Kysorin .60	7	14	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	20⅜	LacGas 1.50	8	9	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	26⅛	Larwn 2.67e	10	41	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ¼
9⅞	7⅞	Latrobe Stl	21	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	6¼	LearSieg .20	8	86	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
32	27¾	LearS pf2.25		4	29	28½	28½	— ½
19⅞	9	Leasco .40	4	198	10¼	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
34	24¾	Leasc pf2.20		107	29	29⅞	28⅞	— ½
47⅞	35⅞	Leasewy .50	14	31	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅜
21¼	13	LeedsN .50	12	20	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
19	14¾	Leesona .40	15	24	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	13¾	LehPCm .60	8	57	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		23	2	1⅞	2	
18	16½	Lehmn 1.57e		40	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
23	10	Lennar Crp	5	153	10	10	10	
44	36	Lenox .50b	21	3	39	38¼	38½	— ¾
14⅞	10½	LevFd Cap		11	11⅛	11	11	—
13⅞	12⅞	LevFln .75a		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
49⅞	39	LeviStrs .48	14	46	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
27½	16	Levit zFurn	15	218	11½	11	11	— ⅛
42⅞	34⅞	LOF 2.20	7	147	35⅞	34⅞	35	— ½
6¼	5⅛	LibbMcNL		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅞	16¾	LibrtyCp .30	9	9	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
45⅞	38¼	LiggMy 2.50	11	51	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
91	72¼	LillyEli .76	41	259	84¼	83½	83⅞	— ⅛
48¼	31¼	LincNat 1.08	10	100	37¼	35¼	36¼	+ 1
97½	68¼	LincNtpf 3		4	75¾	74	75¾	+ 2¾
6½	4	Lionel Corp	12	31	4⅛	4	4	
73½	8½	Littnlnd .32t	34	93	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	Littonpic pf		5	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21⅞	13½	Litton pfB 2		7	19⅞	19¼	19½	
9⅞	7	Lockhd Airc	6	116	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
48	26½	LoewCp 1.16	7	38	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
23⅞	11⅞	LomaFin .32	11	30	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
52¾	41⅞	LomMt 3.63	11	37	44¼	42¼	42½	— 1⅞
14⅞	11	Londontwn	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
25¾	16	LoneStlnd 1	7	99	16⅞	16⅞	16½	— ¼
101	71¼	LoneS pf4.50		8	70½	68	68	— 4½
40½	33⅞	LoneSG 1.40	13	30	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
23⅛	21⅞	LngIsLt 1.46	9	152	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	— ¼
61	56	LILpf 4.35		z120	60	59½	60	+ 1¼
93½	84¼	LILpf 5.75		2	85¼	85	85	— 1⅛
107½	102	LIL pf 8.12		z200	106	106	106	+ 1
88⅞	67	LongDrg .48	43	5	72	71½	71⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Loral Corp	19	8	3¼	3½	3½	— ¼
44⅞	32	LaLandEx 1	21	102	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
31¼	21¼	La Pacif	8	270	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
36⅞	30	LousGE 1.30	11	7	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ½
24½	17⅛	Lownstn .90	7	18	19¾	19	19	— ⅝
10⅛	7⅛	LTV Corp		96	10⅞	9⅞	10	— ⅞
12½	9	LTVCp AA		2	12	11¾	12	
50	30½	LTVCp pf5		14	42⅞	39¾	39¾	— 2⅞
46	27⅜	Lubrizol .43	27	390	38¼	37	37⅞	+ ¾
16⅞	10¼	LuckyS .50b	11	66	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20½	15⅞	Ludlow 1.08	8	5	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
31⅞	23	LukenSil .80	11	x60	30	29	29½	— ⅛
7⅛	5	LVO Corp	15	54	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
11½	8¼	Lykes Yngst		229	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
30¾	23⅞	Lyk pf2.50k		57	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
16⅞	10¼	LyncCSy .40	24	22	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	10	MacAn .07e	7	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
4⅛	3½	MacDonal	70	11	3½	3½	3½	
12⅞	8⅛	Macke .30a	8	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12	7⅞	Macmil .05r	7	184	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	32	MacyRH 1	10	21	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ¾
13⅞	12	MadF 1.55e		78	12¼	12	12⅛	
3⅞	2	Mad Sq Gar	16	36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	10	MagicCf .32	7	73	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
24⅝	13	Magnvx 1.20	15	329	14¼	14	14⅛	
32	19¼	Mallory .96	10	27	23	21⅞	21⅞	— 1⅛
35½	27⅛	MalHyde .32	22	5	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
17⅞	12½	Manhin .56b	6	595	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	— ⅜
31	23¼	Manpwr .72	15	1	26	26	26	— ¼
37¼	31⅞	MfrHan 1.56	11	84	32½	32	32	— ¼
42⅞	30⅞	MAPCO .54	24	91	35½	34½	34½	— 1⅛
33½	19¼	Marathn Mf	7	150	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅜
37⅞	32⅞	MaratO 1.60	13	68	36	34⅞	35⅛	— 1⅛
29⅞	20½	Marcor .80	9	207	22⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— 1½
59⅞	43¼	Marcr pfA2		18	44½	43	43	— 3
52	34	Maremt .96t	12	105	40½	38⅛	38½	— 2⅛
32¼	25¾	MarMid 1.80	8	15	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
48⅞	35½	MarionL .21	36	111	39⅞	33½	38⅞	— ⅜
48¼	30½	Marlen 1.18	17	273	36½	34½	34⅞	— 1⅜
57¼	37	Marley .40	18	24	36½	36	36	— 1
11¼	8⅞	Merault Cm	26	19	8¾	8½	8½	
41	30¼	Marriot .87t	45	218	32¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ¾
37½	25	MarsFd 1.18	12	11	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
19½	16½	MarlnM 1.15	7	55	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
11	8⅞	MarlMAI .40	40	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
36⅞	22⅞	MrldCup .50	11	7	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
60	44⅛	MascoCp .20	31	152	46⅞	45	45	— 1½
33¼	21¼	Masonite .43	13	59	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
23	18½	MassyF .15e	9	367	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
		MasF fn .15e		7	18½	18¼	13½	
26⅝	23⅞	MaMMtg .2e	11	19	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
22¼	21¾	MasMt 1.23e		x6	22	21½	22	+ ¼
35⅞	24	MatsuE .28e	9	73	28⅞	28½	28⅛	— ½
14⅞	5½	Mattel .02p		138	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	
52⅞	30	MayDSt 1.60	10	119	30⅞	30⅛	30½	— ⅜
35¼	26	MayD pf1.80		10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
32⅞	27¼	MayerOs .65	14	6	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	MaysJW .50	8	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	—
43¼	34	Maytag 1.30	16	9	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ¾
34¼	23	MCA Inc .64	9	377	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
24	18½	McCord .88	8	13	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
30⅞	22½	McCror 1.20	5	30	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
80¼	50	McDermot 1	27	65	65¼	63¾	63⅞	— 1⅜
76⅞	61½	McDonalds	67	374	64¼	63	63	— 1½
39	32¼	McDonD .40	10	182	36½	36	36⅛	— ¼
		McDonD wi		1	29	29	29	
40¼	30⅞	McGEd 1.50	12	30	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
16⅞	10⅛	McGrwH .48	10	56	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
28¼	21½	M GH pf1.20		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	McGrg Don	13	1	4½	4½	4½	
58½	46	McIntyre		z1400	53½	52½	53	— 1
20⅞	15⅞	McKee .45e	11	5	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
49¼	42	McLean .60	12	29	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	+ 1½
22	15¾	McLouth Stl	8	50	18⅞	17¼	17¼	— 1
15⅛	12½	McNeil .70	8	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
16¼	14⅞	MeadCp .60	11	44	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
42	37½	Mea pfA2.80		1	32	38	38	— ¼
41	37	Mea pfB2.80		43	38½	37¾	38¼	— ¼
38	25½	Medusa 1.25	9	31	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	— 1½
4	3¼	MEI Cp	10	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
34	24¼	MelvSho .43	10	1256	25¼	24½	24½	— 1¼
18½	5½	Memorex	23	213	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17½	11⅛	Menasc .75t	6	30	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¾
171	151	MercSt 1.60	23	3	164½	163½	163½	— 2½
101½	86¼	Merck 1.18	46	419	97⅞	95	95	— 2½
20½	14⅞	Meredith .70	9	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
32¼	15¼	MerrLyn .56	8	165	16	15⅞	15⅞	— 1½
83	61⅞	MesaP .10b	19	17	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
13	8⅛	Mecabi .88e	11	x63	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
16⅞	14⅞	Mesta Mch		4	14½	14½	14½	
24	18⅞	MGM	11	12	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
32¼	16½	Metrom .50b	9	122	18⅞	16¼	18¼	— ⅛
105	103½	MetE pf8.12		z20	102½	103½	102½	+ 1¼
98⅞	57⅞	MGIC In .10	46	524	63¼	59	59⅞	— 3⅞
20⅛	15	MichGs 1.04	11	13	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	12¼	Micrdot .42e	6	36	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
19½	16¼	MidCntT .96	11	28	17½	17	17	— ¼
27½	20¼	MidS Ul 1.10	10	66	22⅛	21⅞	22	
18⅞	15¼	MidlM 1.70e	9	32	16	15⅞	15⅞	
16¾	13¼	Midl Ros .80	9	14	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
6½	52⅞	MilesLb 1.28	18	29	53	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
31	24⅞	MillBrd .36a	19	137	25⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
68⅞	79⅛	MinnMM 1	35	462	81⅞	79¼	79¼	— 3⅛
22½	19⅞	MinnPL 1.41	8	24	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
30⅞	16¾	MissnEq .24	12	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
20⅛	15⅛	MissRivr .90	10	40	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅛	MPCcm 1.63	8	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
17	15	MoPSv .84	9	19	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
75½	61	MobilO 2.80	12	388	72⅝	71½	72½	+ ⅝
30¼	18	Mohas 1.10	7	172	18	17⅞	18	
13⅞	5⅛	Mohk Data		98	6	5¾	5⅞	
23⅞	17¾	Mohk Rub 1	5	6	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅜

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 24, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10450	Abitibi	$11½	11⅜	11½	
1225	Acklands	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5900	Agra Ind	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
2915	Alta Gas T	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
420	Alta Nat	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
1160	Algo Cent	$16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
350	Argus C pr	$13½	13	13	— ½
13045	All Sugar	$7⅝	7½	7½	
2671	Bank N S	$35⅞	35¼	35¼	
5400	Bell Canad	$47⅞	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
175	BC Forest	$36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
4050	Block Bros	300	295	295	— 5
2000	Bovis Cor	265	260	265	
4557	BP Can	$15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
600	Bralor Res	260	250	260	
300	Burns Fds	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
695	Calgary P	$28⅞	28	28	— 1
100	Can Malt	$32¼	32¼	32¼	
2325	C Packrs	$24¼	24	24¼	
350	Can Perm	$20½	20½	20½	
1260	C Cablesy	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
200	C Hydro	$11	11	11	
5297	C Imp Bank	$31¾	31½	31½	
1950	C Ind Gas	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
414	Cdn Tire	$58½	58	58½	+ ¼
17940	Celanese	495	475	480	
715	C Holiday I	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17010	Con Bldg	315	310	310	— 5
13585	Con Distrb	$30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
6801	Cons Gas	$16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
650	Crush Intl	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— 1⅛
500	Cygnus A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
6935	Dofasco	$26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
1185	Dom Store	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
500	Dupont	$32	31¾	31¾	
1200	Dylex L A	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
300	Emco	470	470	470	— 5
6582	Falcon	$75	74⅞	74½	+ ½
1600	Fed Ind Ltd	$8½	8½	8½	
2820	Fraser	$22	21¾	21¾	— 1⅛
200	Gen Distrb	$34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
200	GL Paper	$22¾	22½	22½	
75	Gt W Life	$73½	73½	73½	— ½
601	Greyhnd	$19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
960	Guar Trst	$15⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13653	Gulf Can	$35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
1850	Hawker S	450	445	445	— 5
2511	H Bay Co	$22	21¾	21¾	— ½
750	Huron Eri	$32½	32	32	
3210	IAC	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
65	Indusmin	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
525	Inglis	$20¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
246	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
3775	Intpr Pipe	$26¾	26	26⅛	— ½
8715	Inv Grp A	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
6450	Kaps Tran	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
6300	Kaiser Re	305	295	295	—10
100	Kohler	$19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
510	Labatt	$28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
2300	LOnt Cem	385	380	380	
100	Laura Sec	$12	12	12	— ⅛
5330	Lob Co A	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5930	Lob Co B	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
100	Loeb M	495	485	490	
13635	MBSLtd	$30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
160	M LI Mills	$19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
100	Met Stores	$24	24	24	+ ⅛
4549	Moore	$54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅜
25	Morse A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14202	Noranda	$51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ¼
1505	Nor Ctl G	$11	10¾	10⅞	
1510	OSF Ind	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1200	Oshawa A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
500	Pembin A	$5	5	5	
430	Petrofina	$29	29	29	+ ¼
5743	Rapid Dia	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
850	Reed Ostr	$11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
500	Rothman	$15	15	15	— ½
723	Shell Can	$56½	55¾	56⅛	— ½
4659	Simpsons	$32⅛	32	32⅛	
11785	Simpson S	$14⅞	14¾	14¾	
630	Slater Stl	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4044	Stelco	$34⅛	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
600	Texaco	$59	59	59	— ½
300	Thom Nes	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3163	Tor Dm Bk	$34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
1623	Traders A	$19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
1323	Tr Can PL	$37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
2825	Trans Mt	$22¼	21½	21½	— 1
500	Un Carbid	$17	17	17	— ¼
15771	Un Gas	$11⅞	11¼	11¼	
50	Union Oil	$16¾	16¾	16¾	
1900	Van Der	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
7050	Weldwod	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	
1950	Wstburne	$14¾	14½	14½	— ½
330	W Cdn Seed	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1765	Westnhse	$24½	23½	24½	+ ¾
2984	Weston	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
900	White Pas	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
5450	Woodwd A	$29	28½	28½	— ¾
64375	Camflo	735	695	725	+25
2800	C Tung	195	190	195	+ 5
4635	Casslar	$10¾	10½	10½	
69035	Chemaloy	420	395	405	
35	Coldstm	395	395	395	
4400	C Morisn	212	208	210	— 5
6750	C Rambler	425	400	415	—10
1350	Conwest	700	675	680	+30
2700	Cop Fields	160	155	159	— 1
1850	Craigmt	655	645	645	— 5
1447	Denison	$34	32¾	34	— ⅛
26530	Dicknsn	385	365	370	
510	East Sull	290	286	290	
7095	Falcon C	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
1025	Gnt Mascl	330	320	320	—10
6750	Gibraltar	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
800	Granduc	365	360	365	
1335	Hollinger	$50	49	49⅞	+ 1
1645	Int Mogul	$14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
2820	Kerr Add	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
836	Lab Min	$45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
500	La Luz	300	300	300	
2487	LL Lac	255	250	255	
5688	Madeline	450	420	430	— 5
1640	Mattgmi	$37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
300	Newconx	580	580	580	+ 5
2150	Orchan	525	525	525	
37158	Pamour	553	515	545	+20
100	Patino N V	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
5575	Pine Point	$32	32	32	— ⅛
2700	Placer	$55⅛	55	55	— 1⅛
4730	Rayrock	132	126	132	+ 4
6343	Sherritt	$16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
370	Sigma	$16½	16½	16½	+ ½
4220	Steep R	160	157	157	— 3
200	Sullivan	295	295	295	— 4
442	Teck Cor A	385	375	375	—15
433	Teck Cor B	340	340	340	
2697	U Keno	510	480	510	+20
17670	U Siscoe	925	855	860	—20
9500	Upp Can	300	295	300	+ 1
8700	West Mine	325	315	320	+10
270	Whithorse	350	350	350	—10
2620	Willroy	123	120	121	+ 1
4335	Yk Bear	410	410	410	

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16792	Agnico E	435	405	430	+25
6931	Bellm	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2020	Brenda M	600	590	590	— 5
6120	Brunswk	465	450	455	— 5

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1800	Alminex	605	600	600	—5
100	Candel Oil	$10¾	10¾	10¾	
1085	Chieftan D	$11⅛	11	11	— ½
289	Ciarcan	610	600	610	—5
300	Francana	950	950	950	
925	Gt Colisds	895	890	895	+ 5
640	Gr Plains	$33	33	33	— ½
2733	Houston O	340	330	333	— 5
7830	Lochiel	263	255	255	— 5
971	Page Pet	245	245	245	— 5
1400	PanCan P	$14⅝	14½	14½	
3768	Pan Ocean	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
3500	Petrol	133	132	132	— 1
2200	Ram	290	290	290	—10
1850	Siebens	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
2750	Sundale O	730	715	715	—10
2000	Voyager P	610	585	585	—10

Total sales 2,416,908 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
200	Algoma	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
332	Asbestos	$17	17	17	
5075	Bank Mont	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2330	Bombard	375	390	390	—10
1300	Brinco	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
100	CAE Ind	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15	Can Cement	$79½	63½	79½	— ½
4400	Cdn Int Pow	$12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1300	Com BusM	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2353	Con Bath	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¾
420	Crn Zell A	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
375	Dom Glass	$14½	14	14	— ¼
2950	Dom Text	$8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
15250	ncl Col	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
683	Gaz Metro	485	485	485	
400	Imasco	$34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
3100	Ivaco	$22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
3656	Laur Fin	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
255	Molson A	$28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
900	Mont Trust	$22½	22½	22½	½
850	Phoenix C	475	470	480	—20
2200	Power Cp	$12	12¾	12¾	— ¼
950	Price Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
330	Rolland A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
975	Royal Bank	$35⅞	35¾	35⅞	
1500	Royal Trust	$27⅛	25⅞	27	+ ¼
89	Steinberg A	$28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
500	Super Elec	200	200	200	
800	Zellers	$19⅞	19¼	19¼	+ ¼

Total sales 1,161,398 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 24, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.06	5.16
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.58	5.02
Incom	3.94	4.32
Insur	8.59	9.41
Advisrs	4.30	4.70
Aetna F	8.63	9.43
Afuture F	9.97	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.78	.85
Allstate	12.71	13.67
Alpha	13.60	14.86
Amcap	unavail	
Am Diver	10.06	10.99
Am Eqity	4.57	5.01
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.78	8.50
Incme	8.90	9.73
Invest	8.26	9.03
Specl	7.44	8.13
Stock	7.82	8.55
Am Grth	unavail	
Am Insin	5.18	5.66
Am Invs	4.93	N.L.
Am Mutl	unavail	
AmN Gth	2.53	2.77
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.15	5.64
Grwth	8.28	9.07
Incme	7.63	8.36
Fd Inv	7.98	8.75
Vent	8.50	9.32
Wash N	12.43	13.62
Astron	3.93	4.30
Audax Fd	8.68	9.48
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.97	5.40
Fnd B	7.33	7.97
Stock	5.98	6.54
Scien	4.32	4.70
BLC Grth	11.76	12.85
Babson	11.26	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.40	7.87
Bayrk Gr	5.74	6.11
Beacn Hil	9.87	N.L.
Beacn In	11.58	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.25	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.52	4.94
Bondstk	5.08	5.55
Bost Fdn	10.15	11.09
Brwn Fd	3.57	3.92
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.66	14.96
Candn	22.23	24.35
Divid	3.77	4.14
NatW S	10.24	11.22
NY Vnt	11.17	12.23
Burnh Fd	10.61	N.L.
CG Fund	10.26	11.07
Capam	7.71	8.45
Capit Gth	2.79	2.96
Capit Sh	5.82	6.38
Cap Trin	11.97	13.03
Centry Sh	13.03	14.24
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.26	12.31
Bond	9.52	10.42
Com St	1.40	1.53
Grwth	5.53	6.04
Incom	7.07	7.73
Specl	1.72	1.88
Vent	7.88	8.61
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.83	9.65
Frt Cap	5.92	6.47
Shrhld	7.64	8.35
Specl	6.43	7.03
Chemicl	10.87	11.93
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.20	11.15
Equty	3.40	3.72
Fund	10.42	11.37
Grwth	6.18	6.75
Incom	9.97	10.90
Vent	3.75	4.10
Colu Grth	12.27	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.24	1.34
Cwlth C	1.52	1.6
Comp As	4.82	5.28
Comp Cp	5.22	5.72
Comp Bd	8.68	9.43
Comp Fd	8.60	8.70
Concord	13.05	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.87	12.37
Constel G	5.23	5.68
Cont Mut	7.99	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.46	7.57
Ctry Cap	14.18	15.33
Crn WDiv	5.84	6.38
Crn WDal	6.56	7.17
Davge Fd	9.64	N.L.
deVegh	61.08	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.41	11.38
Delaw	10.31	11.27
Delta	4.98	5.44
Dir Cap	unavail	
Dodg Cox	15.23	N.L.
Drexel	11.58	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.34	12.43
Levge	15.48	16.93
Spl Inc	7.96	8.72
Third C	9.67	10.52
E&E Fd	3.25	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.54	8.26
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.65	10.55
Grwth	14.26	15.58
Incom	6.24	6.82
Specl	7.73	8.47
Stock	12.87	14.07
Ebrsdt	10.24	11.19
EDIE Spl	22.35	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.83	N.L.
Eq Pro	3.08	N.L.
Fd Am	7.69	N.L.
Egret Gt	13.05	14.18
Elfun Tr	16.75	
Emer Sec	4.32	4.72
Energy	11.81	N.L.
Equity F	8.74	9.55
Fairfld	8.70	9.51
Farm Bu	9.98	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.50	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.34	10.21
Capit	11.80	12.90
Contfd	9.16	
Conv	7.73	8.07
Dstny	6.47	
Essex	70.99	
Evrst	11.69	12.78
Fidel	16.15	17.55
Purim	9.72	10.62
Salem	4.26	4.66
Trend	24.34	26.60
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.36	N.L.
Indust	4.47	N.L.
Incom	5.89	N.L.
Vent	4.08	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.47	12.54
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.79	6.36
Grwth	7.35	8.05
Stock	8.34	9.03
Fst Mult	8.56	N.L.
Fst Sierr	3.97	4.35
Forum Group:		
Climb F	9.44	N.L.
100 Fd	11.79	N.L.
101 Fd	8.96	N.L.
Twen F	5.98	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.88	5.34
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.35	5.85
Incom	12.07	13.19
Mutal	9.19	10.04
Specl	11.11	12.14
Foursq	9.50	10.05
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.61	9.44
Grwth	7.61	8.34
Utils	5.48	6.01
Incom	2.05	2.25
US Gov	10.00	10.96
Capit	5.00	5.48
Equit	4.39	4.81
FdF Dep	9.73	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.15	10.00
Impac	7.77	8.49
Ind Trd	12.10	13.22
Pilot	7.62	8.33
Gatewy	8.06	8.77
GE S&S	35.53	
Gen Sec	6.85	N.L.
Group Secs:		
Apex	6.10	6.67
Balan	8.14	8.90
Com St	11.74	12.84
GrthFd A	4.63	5.06
Grth Ind	unavail	
Guard M	23.90	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.27	4.67
Grwth	6.83	7.47
Incom	6.17	6.75
H&C Fd	10.91	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.88	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.26	9.03
Hedge	6.54	N.L.
Herltge	1.73	1.86
Hor Man	18.78	20.30
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.29	4.69
Incom	4.11	4.49
Trus sh	12.96	14.16
Trus un	3.50	
Imp Cap	10.07	11.01
Imp Gth	7.34	8.02
IncF Am	13.92	15.21
IncF Bos	6.51	7.13
Industry	3.07	3.36
INTGN	9.12	9.86
Int Invst	32.24	35.33
ICA	unavail	
Inv Guid	7.61	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.89	9.00
Inves Bos	12.38	13.53
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.01	
IDS ndl	6.08	6.61
Mutl	10.14	11.02
Prog	4.58	4.97
Stock	20.75	22.55
Select	9.64	10.36
Var Py	8.87	9.64
Inv Resh	4.95	5.41
Istel	20.73	21.39
Ivy	7.56	N.L.
JP Grth	9.45	10.27
Janus F	16.99	N.L.
J Hanck	7.55	8.64
J Hanc St	8.67	9.37
Johnstn	25.34	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.91	5.38
Cus B1	19.22	20.10
Cus B2	20.58	22.22
Cus B4	8.89	9.74
Cus K1	7.65	8.37
Cus K2	6.04	6.62
Cus S1	22.97	25.12
Cus S2	11.23	12.32
Cus S3	8.07	8.85
Cus S4	4.23	4.57
Polar	3.87	4.23
Knickb	6.45	7.07
Knick Gt	7.59	8.31
Lenox Fd	5.49	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.27	17.91
Lex Gr	7.78	8.50
Lex Rh	14.06	15.55
Liberty Fd	5.87	6.42
Life Stk	6.59	7.20
Life Ins	8.53	9.33
Linc Ntl	8.19	8.55
Ling	3.64	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.73	N.L.
Mut	14.73	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.78	7.25
A Bus	3.19	3.45
Bnd Db	10.54	11.52
Luth Bro	10.88	11.89
Luth Inc	9.81	10.72
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.17	4.57
Incom	9.02	9.86
Pilgm	9.20	10.05
Manhtn	4.00	4.37
Mkt Gth	5.53	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.26	9.05
Indep	7.64	8.37
Mass	11.75	12.88
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.71	12.80
MIG	13.35	14.59
MID	14.11	15.42
MFD	13.47	14.72
MCD	14.58	15.93
Mates	2.59	N.L.
Mathers	11.97	N.L.
Mid AM	5.72	6.25
MONY F	10.95	11.97
Mut Ben	10.11	1.08
MIF Fd	8.01	8.66
MIF Gth	4.65	5.03
M OmaG	4.90	5.33
M Omaht	9.44	10.26
Mut Shrs	15.97	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.00	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.51	11.72
Natl Ind	10.74	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.51	10.39
Bond	5.01	5.43
Divid	3.89	4.25
Grwth	7.20	7.87
Pf Stk	6.57	7.18
Incom	4.97	5.43
Stock	7.07	7.73
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.37	17.76
Groth	10.84	11.78
Side	16.72	18.17
Neuw Cat	4.81	N.L.
Neow Fd	8.79	N.L.
New Wld	13.70	14.32
Newton	14.44	15.78
Nich Strg	16.99	N.L.
Noreast	15.73	N.L.
Oceangr	6.62	N.L.d
Omega	7.81	7.93
One Wm5	16.53	N.L.
ONelll Fd	11.69	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.49	8.19
AIM	10.47	11.44
Time	7.03	7.68
OTC Sec	10.51	11.42
Param M	8.05	8.80
Paul Rvr	7.26	7.93
Penn Sq	6.92	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.66	N.L.
Phila	6.98	7.65
Pine St	10.64	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.41	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.53	8.23
Fund	11.68	12.77
II	9.65	10.55
Plan Inv	10.05	10.98
Pilgrim	13.34	14.58
Price Funds:		
Grwth	27.47	N.L.
N Era	11.39	N.L.
N Horiz	29.92	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.05	N.L.
Provid	4.23	4.62
rov Gth	8.69	9.50
Pru SI	10.78	11.78
utnam Funds:		
Conv	11.14	12.17
Equit	8.51	9.30
Georg	15.50	16.72
rwth	11.07	12.10
Incom	8.32	9.09
Invest	9.75	10.66
Vista	9.84	10.66
Voyag	10.00	10.93
Revere	7.71	8.43
Rinirol	10.46	
Sagitars	2.36	N.L.
Schuste	unavail	
Schust Sp	9.51	[illegible]
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.76	N.L.
Specl	21.31	N.L.
Balan	16.97	N.L.
Com St	11.04	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	7.56	[illegible]
Invest	7.64	[illegible]
Ultra	7.29	[illegible]
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.58	9.23
Sel Opp	10.19	[illegible]
Sel Spl	13.43	14.74
Sent In	7.26	[illegible]
Sentry F	14.45	[illegible]
Shareholders Gr:		
Cmstk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Entrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flet Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harbr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal	[illegible]	[illegible]
ace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherm D	11.28	N.L.
Side Fd	7.27	7.96
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.39	9.17
Invest	10.93	11.97
Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
SoGen Int	12.50	[illegible]
Sw Invs	8.71	9.42
Swin Gr	6.72	7.25
Sover Inv	11.66	12.72
Spectra F	5.61	6.15
S&P IntD	8.14	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.86	5.33
Div Fd	5.22	5.70
Prog F	5.86	5.64
StFrm Gt	4.82	N.L.
S Frm In	9.81	N.L.
State St	47.94	48.44
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.19	N.L.
Asso F	1.38	N.L.
Invest	1.45	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.68	N.L.
Cap O	18.49	N.L.
Stock	15.46	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.29	6.89
Incom	8.71	9.55
Sumit	9.27	10.16
Tech	6.50	7.12
Sync Gth	7.63	8.34
TMR App	8.69	9.50
Teacher	9.49	9.68
Temp Gt	9.34	10.21
Towr Cap	5.81	6.34
Trns Cap	8.53	9.27
Trav Eq	10.81	11.85
Tudr Hed	12.39	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.66	2.92
TwnC Inc	3.93	4.31
USAA Gt	11.42	N.L.
US GovSe	10.25	10.41
Unif Mut	9.32	8.17
Unifund	9.50	10.39
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.09	15.40
Nat Inv	8.68	9.49
U Cap	10.02	10.95
Whiteh	13.28	14.51
United Funds:		
Accm	7.31	8.01
Bond	8.12	8.90
Con Gr	10.07	[illegible]
Con Inc	10.32	[illegible]
Incom	13.91	15.24
Scien	7.10	7.78
Vang	7.18	7.87
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.73	6.28
Incom	4.73	5.18
Lev Grt	7.41	7.96
Spl Sit	2.63	2.98
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.49	8.19
Comm	7.72	8.44
Specl	7.95	8.52
Vandrbt	5.63	6.15
Vanod	2.07	2.26
Vanlq TN	6.67	
Var In P	4.08	4.43
Viking	5.69	N.L.
Wall St G	7.64	8.35
Wash M	unavail	
Weing Eq	11.23	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Expir	21.08	[illegible]
Ivest	9.96	10.78
Morg	11.74	12.39
Techy	7.15	
Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellsl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windr	8.12	[illegible]
West Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westl Grt	8.73	9.54
Wisc Fd	5.91	6.45
Ziegler	9.74	10.64

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	83.60
Albert Heijn	160.20
Algembank	386.50
Amrobank	85.90
A'dam	271.50
Fokker	40.80
Heineken	314
H.V.A.	105.90
Holland-Am.	267
Hoogovens	85.80
K.L.M.	113.50
Philips new	56
Robico	251.90
Rolinco	166
Royal Dutch	124.10
Unilever	159.60
Van Ommer.	350.50
Ver.Mach	177
GlaxoGr	3.77
GfUni-St(A)	2.42
Guinness	1.46
Hawker-Sidd.	4.23
Hudson-Bay	9.95
ImpChem	2.75
Imps	0.93
Mar&Spen	2.69
MetalBox	2.68
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.36
RandMines	2.42
Rank Org (A)	4.45
RoyalDutch	£17
R T Z	2.43
Shell	3.46
Thorn (A)	3.92
Tube Invest	4.57
Union Cor	3.23
Vickers	1.23
War L3½	£36
West Deep	6.58
West Drief	£15¼
West Hold	£13½
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.89
ZCI	0.64½

Brussels

Arbed	4,975
Cock-Ougree	1,342
Electrobel	—
GB Enterpr.	3,410
Hoboken	5,660
Lambert	3,100
Pétrofina	6,800
Ph.Gevaert	1,570
Soc.Générale	3,180
Solvay	3,170
Un.Minière	1,860

Frankfurt

AEG	147
Aug.Thyssen	78.30
BASF	154
Bayer	133.50
Commerzbk	200
Conl.Gummi	122.18
Daimler-Benz	393
Demag	195.10
DeutBank	299.50
DresdeBank	229.50
Gels Aktien	87
Hoesch	66
Karstadt	423
Kaufhof	291
KHD	124.50
Lufthansa	72
Mannesmann	215
Metallgesell.	303
Neckermann	153
Rheinstahl	136.80
RWE new	150.20
Schering	352
Siemens	281.10
Veba	142
Volkswagen	154

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.86
Anglo-Amin.	£29¼
BarclayBank	3.60
BeechamGr	3.71
BICC	1.54
Boots	2.48
Bowater	2.01
Brit.-mTob	2.73
Brit.Oxyg	0.74
Brit.Pet	5.81
BLMC	0.35½
Burmah	4.70
Cadbury Schw	0.89½
Charterco	2.30
Courtaulds	1.49
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeerD	3.47
Decca Rec	3.56
Distillers	1.53
Dunlop	1.05
El Muslind	1.66
FreeSlGed	7.83
GEC	1.34
GKN	3.48

Milan

Bastogi	2,284
Erba	17,300
Ercole Marell	1,200
Fiat	2,690
Finsider	346.75
Generali	77,400
IFI	8,648
Italgas	1,021
Italsider	472
LaRinas	320
Montedis	713
Olivetti	1,807
Pirelli	1,221
SniaVisco	2,231
Terni	157

Paris

AirLiquide	401
Alimentaire	170
BSN	1,420
Carrefour	5,800
Cim.Lafarge	235
Citroën	91
Cie.Bancaire	689
CFP	222.50
CGE	498
Ferodo	627
GerDanone	377
L'Oréal	2,830
Mach.Bull	69.60
Michelin	2,187
Moet Honn	1,144
Moulinex	6,590
Nickel	78
Paribas	236
PUK	146.10
Penarroya	50.05
Perrier	234.50
Peugeot	535
Rh.Poulenc	185.10
St.Gobain	195
Suez	397
Télémécaniqu	1,197
Thomson	235
Usinor	121.80
Wendel	37

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,970
Bally	810
B.Boveri	950
Ciba-Geigy	1,715
Cr Suisse	3,670
Fischer	930
HoffRocheb	172,030
Nestlé	3,710
Sandoz	3,480
Sté B.Suisse	3,780
Sulzer	3,175
U.B.Suisses	4,130

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 24, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.07
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.61
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.43
(w) Apollo(Tempus) ks.pr.	SF102.20
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$34.48
(w) Aries Fund	$35.73
(w) Asca Corporation	DM113.48
(r) Atlantic Invest	$42.12
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.78
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.05
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF978.90
— (d) Conbar	SF969.00
— (d) Grobar	SF788.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,016.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.61
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.83
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.18
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.13
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l.	$56.56
(w) Browninvest	$21.64
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.03
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.35
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$6.76
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.04
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.22
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,013
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$136.40
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$969.23
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.23
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.99
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.64
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$792.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Fonds	SF98.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF100.35
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF173.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF108.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF379.00
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.54
(w) D.G.C.	$59.80*
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.24
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.25
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,005
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.91
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.77
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.47
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Euronion	$50.82
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.44
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.49
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.51
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$23.53
(d) Fiducem	BF1,333
(d) Finance Union	$10.76
(w) First/Fund	$13.85
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.77
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.56
— (l) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bdh.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$94.07
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$98.11
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$75.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$23.77
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,723
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF119.46
(d) Fonditalia	$12.66
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$3.97
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.81
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.12
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$3.35
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.16
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.44
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$28.67
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$7.34
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$8.74
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.14
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4,344
(w) Hedgad Investors	$10.661
(l) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$30.88
(d) ICOFUND	$12.38
(w) INGROW	$23.34
(d) Intertix	SF392.60
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.51
(d) Interitalia	Lire 9,322
(w) Intermarket Fund	$128.57
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.06
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.11
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$43.68
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.69
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.41
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$63.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.71
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.50
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,653
(w) Keyfund	$8.62
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF	$11.56
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F	$20.22
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$20.67
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+†(r) L&B-T 2-way Fd.Ltd	£1.00
+†(r) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF500
+†(r) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500
(w) Luxfund	$24.30
(r) Marlin Fund	$9.02
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.21
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.33
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.60
(w) N.A.M.F.	$99.39
(w) Nippon Fund	$36.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.19
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.72
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.44
(l) Opportunity Fund	$9.31
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$30.32
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,311
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,690
(d) Rentinvest	LF900
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.13
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.19
— (d) Global Fund	$7.33
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF77.05
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.33
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.79
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.97
— (d) Share Realty	$13.54
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.93
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.94
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.93
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.34
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.30
— (d) I.T.F.	$10.26
(w) SMH-I	DM103.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,432.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,214.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.70
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$201.34
(w) Star Fund	$9.29
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.18
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF494.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF100.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF117.66
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.16
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$38.07
(w) Tokyo Valor	$18.44
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.83
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.53
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.84
+ (r) Overseas. (Stg) Ltd.	£13.60
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.50
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF56.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF93.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	—
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF170.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF119.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF98.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF109.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF454.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF274.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF103.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM19.84
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.84
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.70
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.72
— (d) Unispecial I	DM70.02
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.37
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.46
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$8.27
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.35
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,625.19
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,821.92
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$632.26
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.87
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,758.06
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$3.72
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.10

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

Food.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

Do you still think it takes an oversized Bank to produce good-sized Results?

If you do, consider the following: Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — with a balance sheet total of DM 14.12 thousand million, ranks among the leading banks in Germany today. Yet, when measured by size of staff, it can best be described as a professional bank with a small team of about 400.

Its character is unique: while active in all spheres of banking, it is at the same time the central bank of the German Savings Banks Organization. It specializes in short, medium and long term financing for clients in the public sector as well as for industrial and commercial enterprises in Germany and throughout the world.

Progress in 1972

The favourable business development of the Bank continued during 1972, with the balance sheet total advancing to more than DM 14 thousand million. At the same time, the earnings situation improved further and DGZ was able to increase its reserves and capital to DM 205 million.

In the field of lending, the year 1972 was particularly satisfactory with the total level of advances having risen by about 11%. More than 50% of the Bank's assets originate from the proceeds of its own bond issues. On December 31, 1972 the total amount of DGZ bonds outstanding and long term liabilities was DM 8.2 thousand million.

Credit Business

The strength of DGZ in this area is its ability to adapt credit terms fully to the clients requirements. The wide variety of refunding possibilities allows great flexibility in both lending terms and periods. During 1972 the Bank managed a number of large scale syndicate transactions. Its considerable placing potential is increased substantially by its close connection with the savings banks network. Total lending activity amounted to DM 9.2 thousand million.

Underwriting and Securities

DGZ ranks among the leading financial institutes both in underwriting and securities trading. The Bank is active as an underwriter in the traditional field of domestic issues and in the past few years has won a top position in the underwriting lists of foreign issues. It acts as underwriter and often as syndicate or co-manager on foreign new issues.

With its extensive connections on a world-wide basis, its international securities transactions are playing an ever greater role in its securities business.

DGZ-International

To lend further strength to its international banking operations, DGZ established a wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg — Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A. — in March 1971.

The figures below underline the inherent strength of DGZ.

Excerpts from the Balance Sheet, December 31, 1972:

	in million DM
Due from Credit Institutions	5,598
Debentures and Bonds	1,356
Due from Clients	6,428
Total Deposits	5,900
Bonds issued	7,780
Capital and Reserves	205
BALANCE SHEET TOTAL	14,123

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Commodity Prices

W YORK, April 24.—*Cash*
in primary markets as regis-
today in New York were:

dity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
DS		
Accra, lb.	*.58¾	*.28⅝
4 Santos, lb.	*.64	†.46¼
TILES		
oth 64-60 30½ yd...	.25	*.20
ALS		
illets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	126.00
Fdry Pitts. ton..	27-92	79.50
rap No 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	35-36
pot, lb.	†.16	.15½-.16
elec., lb.	.60-.60¼	.52½-¾
Straits, lb.	2.01¼	1.81½
St. L basis, lb. .	.20½-½	.17-.18
N.Y. oz.	2.163	1.54¼
MODITY Indices		
s index (base 100		
31, 1931)	510.6	393.4

nual. ‡ Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 24, 1973

sugar No. 11: March 9.10-09, .38-38, Sept. 8.57, Oct. 8.37-35, 8.16-20, May 8.01, July 7.43, Sept.

May 194.0 b, July 193.0 b, Oct. Dec. 167.5 b.

: May 45.60, July 44.74, Sept. ec. 42.19, March 41.20, May 40.90.

: May 70.50, July 69.45, Sept. Oct. 67.70, Dec. 67.00, Jan. 66.60, .20.

e Juice: May 41.10 b, July 41.05, .90, Nov. 42.35, Jan. 44.25.

es: May 8.50, Nov. 3.72, March rll 4 65.

: April 212.50, May 212.60, June July 215.60, Sept. 218.50, Dec. Jan. 223.60, March 226.40, May July 231.50.

TTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
...	52.32	53.75	52.32	53.75	+243
...	51.50	52.75	51.50	52.75	+200
...	49.00	49.90	49.00	b49.90	+200
...	46.70	47.09	46.30	47.09	+220
...	45.53	46.97	46.25	b46.97	+200
...	46.50	46.50	46.43	b46.50	+220
...	46.90	46.90	46.93	b46.90	+200

Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
EAT				
2.48	2.48	2.42	2.46	2.47¾
2.34	2.34¼	2.29	2.31	2.33½
2.31	2.31¾	2.28	2.30	2.32¼
2.33¼	2.33¼	2.29	2.31¼	2.34
2.34	2.34	2.30	2.31¼	2.35¾
N				
1.59¼	1.61¾	1.59¼	1.61¾	1.61¼
1.61	1.61½	1.60	1.61	1.61¾
1.62	1.62	1.60⅝	1.61	1.63¼
1.59¾	1.59¾	1.58	1.58¾	1.61¼
1.62¼	1.63	1.61¼	1.61¼	1.64½
1.65	1.65	1.63¼	1.63¼	1.66
BEANS				
6.57	6.57	6.45	6.54½	6.53¾
6.18	6.21	6.12½	6.19	6.19½
5.93	5.94½	5.86½	5.93	5.91½
4.92	4.97½	4.91½	4.95	4.97½
4.29	4.33	4.29	4.32	4.33¾
4.31	4.33½	4.29	4.31¾	4.34
4.32½	4.34¼	4.31	4.33½	4.36
4.35	4.35	4.32	4.34	4.35¼
BEAN OIL				
14.40	14.42	14.18	14.31	14.44
14.44	14.44	14.17	14.27	14.42
14.33	14.39	14.13	14.16	14.33
14.13	14.11	13.84	13.93	14.12
12.90	12.93	12.63	12.75	12.91
11.92	11.92	11.71	11.74	11.94
11.82	11.82	11.60	11.65	11.85
11.65	11.62	11.45	11.45	a11.63
BEAN MEAL				
21.00	212.00	208.60	212.00	210.00
205.00	206.50	203.50	205.5	206.00
203.00	203.00	201.00	202.5	204.00
192.00	193.00	190.00	193.00	194.00
154.00	154.50	151.00	152.00	155.00
135.50	136.50	134.00	134.50	137.00
133.00	133.00	131.00	132.00	134.00
130.50	132.00	130.30	130.50	132.60
E BEEF CATTLE				
43.50	43.65	43.15	43.30	43.87
43.40	43.43	42.95	43.07	43.67
42.90	43.00	42.50	42.65	43.25
43.00	43.00	42.67	42.83	43.20
43.25	43.25	42.77	a42.87	43.25
43.25	43.55	42.80	a42.65	b43.20

June 4302; Aug 2250; Oct 791; Feb 145; April 33.

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
ER				
210.50	213.00	210.50	213.00	209.60
213.90	215.50	213.70	214.60	211.70
215.00	218.40	213.80	217.50	213.70
218.00	221.10	216.60	220.50	217.70
221.10	224.40	219.60	223.50	220.70
223.50	226.80	222.50	226.60	223.50
224.50	29.20	224.50	27.00	225.00
227.50	231.70	227.50	231.70	227.00
LL EGGS				
40.70	40.70	38.80	38.85	b40.80
43.25	43.35	41.25	41.35	b43.00
45.00	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.80
48.00	48.60	47.00	47.00	48.60
52.40	52.45	50.65	51.70	52.45
48.80	48.90	48.30	48.00	a48.80
45.00	45.25	47.00	49.35	50.50
51.25	51.25	50.50	50.55	51.85

May 1120; June 465; July 25; Sep 980; Oct 9; Nov 8; Dec 36.

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
HOGS				
35.70	35.70	35.02	35.70	35.45
35.75	36.35	35.67	35.35	35.20
34.30	34.73	34.10	34.70	34.42
32.25	32.73	32.10	32.70	32.55
32.35	32.90	32.25	32.73	32.55
32.60	33.27	32.60	33.25	b33.00
31.20	32.00	31.15	32.00	31.47

June 1246; July 1526; Aug 147; Dec 108; Feb 57; April 87.

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
ZEN PORK BELLIES				
51.70	53.10	51.57	53.00	52.20
51.90	53.25	51.80	53.20	52.52
51.75	52.60	51.50	52.50	52.10
48.60	49.45	48.65	49.49	49.20
48.40	b48.60	48.30	49.00	48.75
—	—	—	n48.55	b48.55

May 1070; July 2760; Aug 1250; March 9; May 0.

Interest: May 3133; July 4518; Feb 759; March 51; May 3.

a-Asked; n-Nominal.

opean Gold Markets

April 24, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
....	90.00	90.80	+ 0.05
....	91.00	90.75	—
2.5 kilo ...	93.43	93.62	+ 1.03

ollars per ounce.

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MUTUAL FUND

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	14¾	Molybden	11	30	17½	16¾	16¼	— ¾
35¾	26¾	Moly pf.62k		62	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
16½	13⅝	Monarch .40	330	6	16½	16⅝	16½	
12¼	6½	Mongrm Ind	8	164	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	
34¼	22⅝	MonrEq .44	13	101	23⅝	22½	23	+⅛
57¼	47⅝	Monsan 1.80	12	274	56⅛	53¾	53⅞	—1¾
67½	59½	Xons pf2.75		8	66⅛	65½	65½	—1⅛
42	32¾	MntDUt 1.94	10	17	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ¾
36	32¾	MonPw 1.80	12	17	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Mony 1.05e	12	47	13	12⅝	13	— ¼
18⅞	13¼	MooreMcC	9	13	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
50	47	MorganJP n	14	142	49⅛	49¾	49½	
20¼	15⅝	MorrKn .20r	7	31	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
37¼	17⅝	MorseEl Pd	8	283	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅜
13⅞	10	MorseSh .75	6	72	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
25	18¾	MtgTr 2.18e	9	34	20	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅛	16¾	MorNor .64	8	321	17	16½	16½	— ½
138	97½	Motorla .60a	25	121	110¼	106	106⅛	—2⅞
99½	57¾	MtFulS 1.80	25	317	86¼	80	80⅛	—5⅛
24	20⅛	MtStaT 1.36	9	20	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	MSL Ind	5	10	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅛	Munford .28	7	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
9	6½	Munfd pf.40		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	25¾	Munsng 1.04	8	25	28⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	19	MurphC 1.20	9	2	19¾	19½	19½	
66¼	47½	Murph O .60	20	75	52	50	51¼	+2¼
33½	23⅞	MurrOh .69b	11	9	27½	26¾	26¾	
13⅞	17⅜	MutuO 1.36e		14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	MyersL .80	11	17	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
N								
61	7¼	Nabisco 2.30	13	83	48½	47⅛	47⅝	— ¼
67½	58½	Nalco Ch .83	28	34	60	59	59	— ⅞
		Nalco Ch wi		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
27¾	17	NarcoSci .60	13	27	17½	17	17	— ½
57½	42	NashuaC .52	2	61	44¾	44	44½	+ ¾
33⅞	21⅛	NatAirl .10e	8	222	21	20	20⅛	—1⅛
27⅞	18	N Avia 1.45e		23	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅜
17⅛	12½	Nat Can .45	6	43	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33¾	26	N Can pf1.50		4	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	26⅝	N CashR .40		544	34	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
97	79½	N Chem .34	53	39	88⅛	87½	87½	— ⅞
17⅝	14½	NatCityL .90	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49½	44	NatDef 2.36	7	2	44½	44½	44½	
17½	14¼	NatDistl .90	10	64	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
29⅞	26	NatFuel 1.80	7	6	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
35⅝	25¾	Nat Genl .50	5	139	31⅝	30	30	—1
17½	14⅛	NatGyp 1.05	7	59	15	14¾	14⅞	
11	5¾	N Home .20	14	70	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	
4⅞	3½	Nat Ind .65e	13	56	3½	3¼	3¼	
13½	12¼	NtInd pf1.25		1	12½	12½	12½	
34¼	30¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	7	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	28½	N Semcndr	41	15	31¾	31¼	31⅜	— ⅝
28½	16⅛	N Svcind .70	11	15	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅜
35½	25⅝	N Stand .75	22	29	26⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1½
39¼	51⅜	N Starch .66	24	3	59	59	59	
42½	37⅜	Nt Steel 2.50	10	31	40	39⅞	39⅞	
7⅞	5¼	Nat Tea	47	32	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
34⅝	23	NatUnEl .90	10	38	29¾	28⅛	29	— ¾
67⅞	41⅜	Natomas .25	43	143	45½	43¼	43⅞	—3¼
43½	33⅞	NevPw 1.35	10	4	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
22½	20⅛	NevP pf1.60		z480	21½	21	21	— ⅝
26⅞	24	NEngEl 1.68	9	20	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
39⅞	33⅞	N EngT 2.36	13	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
12	8¼	Newhall .30		34	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅞	Newmt 1.04	13	249	26¾	26	26	— ¾
104	88	Nwmt pf4.50		29	90½	89½	89½	
26⅛	18⅝	NY Hond .30	29	173	27½	26¼	27¼	+ ⅞
33¾	29½	NYSEG 2.16	9	40	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ½
114	109½	NYSE pf8.80		z50	111½	111½	111½	—1½
18¼	15⅛	NiaMP 1.14	8	84	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
54	51¼	NiaM pf 3.90		z100	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ¾
47	45	NiaM pf3.40		z20	45	45	45	
20⅞	16	NiagS 1.24e		54	17½	16¾	17	
18	13⅜	NL Ind 1	9	221	14¼	14	14⅛	
27¼	25½	NLT Cp n.36	13	31	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
72¼	65¼	NorflkWn 5	7	67	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
22½	17	NorlinCp .80	5	1	17½	17½	17½	
53	30⅜	Norris 1.08	8	29	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
28¾	21¾	NoACoal .60	15	37	24⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—1¾
35	27⅞	NoAMl 2.50e	12	54	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
34⅞	25¼	NoAmPhil 1	8	27	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
15⅛	14⅜	NoestUt 1.02	9	112	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13⅞	10⅜	NoCenGs .60	10	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	25¼	NoIlGas 1.92	8	34	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
31¼	27⅛	NIlGs pf1.90		2	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
27½	21⅞	NIndPS 1.36	10	54	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
44	37⅜	NNGas 2.60	10	62	39¾	37¾	38⅞	— ⅜
31⅛	26⅛	NoStPw 1.84	10	26	28¾	28½	28½	
115	110½	NSPw pf8.80		z40	111½	111½	111½	+1
105	104	NSPw pf7.84		z410	105	105	105	
55	55	NSPw pf4.08		z30	57	56½	57	+2
52½	48½	NSPw pf3.60		z20	50	49	50	+1½
7⅞	4⅞	Northgate	12	16	6⅛	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
26⅛	18⅞	Northrop 1	8	15	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
28	23¼	Nrthp pf1.45		10	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
35⅝	23⅛	NwstAirl .45	26	125	28	26	26	—2¼
64¾	52¾	FwtBnc 1.50	15	19	58	57¼	58	+ ¾
37⅛	22⅜	Nwst Ind .65	5	54	25¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
16⅝	10⅜	Nwstind wt		12	12¼	12	12	— ¼
98	77	Nwind pfA5		22	82½	81½	82	— ½
98	78	Nwind pfC5		6	82½	82¼	82½	— ½
75⅛	65¼	Nwtln pf4.20		21	67	66	65	—1½
27¼	22⅝	NwMu 1.80e	13	46	24¾	24	24	— ⅞
37⅛	25¾	NwtStlW .76	8	53	27	26¼	27	+1
34	26¼	Norton 1.50	8	26	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
42	32½	NorSim .25b	18	231	35¾	34⅞	35	— ¾
85¼	68½	Nrt S pf1.60		8	73	71½	71½	—1⅞
19¼	16½	Nucor Corp	7	43	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
20¾	15⅝	NVFCo 4.24t	3	35	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
O								
20½	13¾	Oak Ind .32	9	19	14¼	13⅞	13½	— ⅝
12⅛	15⅛	OakiteQ .84	13	2	16	16	16	
13⅛	10⅛	Occid Pet	181	403	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
57⅛	48	OccidPt pf 4		4	49	48½	48½	— ½
46	43⅛	OccIP pf3.60		30	43¾	43¼	43½	— ½
29⅝	25¼	OccIP pf2.16		4	26⅛	26	25	
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	9	129	16¾	16¼	16½	— ¼
31⅛	29	Ogdn pf1.87		6	31½	31¼	31½	
23⅞	20⅜	OhioEd 1.54	11	72	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ½
64⅛	59	OhEd pf4.40		z230	62½	61½	61½	+1
55¼	52	OhEd pf3.90		z60	52	52	52	—1
107	103¼	OhPw pf8.04		z10	103½	103½	103½	—1⅜
23⅛	25	OklaGE 1.32	12	28	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
12½	11⅜	OklGE pf.80		z100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
25¼	20⅞	OklaNG 1.24	10	x6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	OlinCorp .88	11	58	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	8⅜	OmarkI .10r	7	10	9⅛	8⅞	9	
15¼	12⅞	OpelikaI	11	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅞	16½	OrangR 1.20	12	39	16⅝	16½	16½	
43¾	35⅛	OtisElev 2	10	25	38	37½	37½	— ¾
45⅛	32⅝	OutMar 1.08	10	55	38⅜	37½	37½	—1
37⅛	25⅛	OvernitT .64	10	35	28	27⅝	27	
53¾	40⅛	OwenCn .81	16	26	46	45½	45⅝	— ¾
43⅛	33⅛	OwenIll 1.48	8	151	36⅛	34¾	34¾	—1⅛
83½	72½	OwnIl pf4.75	3	3	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
77½	75¾	OwenIll pf 4		1	75¾	75¾	75¾	
23⅞	19	OxfrdInd .60	6	19	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
P - Q								
32⅛	26⅛	PacGsE 1.78	9	55	28¼	28	28	
26⅛	22⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	18	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
46½	31¼	PacPetrl .50	21	119	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
25⅛	22⅛	PacPL 1.50	11	22	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
18¾	17	PacTT 1.20	11	15	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
90½	85	PacTT pf 6		z650	85	85	85	—1
11⅛	9⅛	Pac Tin .40a	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9½	5¼	PaineWb .30	20	15	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
17⅛	14¼	PaiW pf1.30		24	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
8⅝	6⅛	PalmBc .25	9	40	6¼	6	6	— ½
24¼	5⅛	Pamida Inc	11	119	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	PanAm Air		445	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	33¼	PanEP 1.90	9	87	35¼	34½	34½	—1½
32⅞	14½	Paprclt .60b	9	180	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19	14⅛	Pargas .90	10	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
35⅝	25⅛	ParHan 1.04	10	26	25½	25½	25½	
23¼	17½	ParPen .42a	12	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	11	Pasco Inc	66	31	12⅝	12	12	— ½
18⅛	13	Payl nw .27	11	13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
45⅞	25	Peabdy Gal	26	36	29¾	28¼	28¼	—1⅞
3⅛	2½	Penn Cent		97	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅜	PennDx .20b	8	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8⅛	5⅛	Penn Fruit		120	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ¼
107	82⅜	Penney 1.08	28	240	83⅞	81¾	81¾	—2½
60⅛	53	PaC pf3.47k		1	59	59	59	—1½
25	22½	PaPwLt 1.68	9	31	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
113	109	PaPL pr8.70		z30	110	110	110	— ½
65	60½	PaPL pf4.50		z90	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
63½	59½	PaPL pf4.40		z10	59½	59½	59½	—1
29	20¾	Pennwlt 1.20	13	36	21¼	21	21¼	
27	23¼	Penwl pf1.60		5	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
32	22¼	Pennzoil .80	12	116	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
45¾	3½	Pennz pf1.33		21	34½	33	33	—1½
10⅞	6¼	PeopDrg .20	13	16	7	7	7	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅛	PeopGs 2.24	7	60	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
89¾	81	PepsiCo 1.08	28	135	86¼	84¾	85¾	+1
43⅛	33	PerkElm .22	39	185	34¾	33½	33⅝	—1⅝
33⅛	27⅛	Pet Inc 1.35	9	22	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
21½	16⅛	PetInc pf 1		1	17	17	17	+ ¼
21	15⅞	PetInc pf.80		2	15½	15½	15½	
27	20⅝	PetePal 1.20	13	16	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
79	62⅝	PetrieS .40a	32	7	65⅝	65½	65½	
33	17	Petrolan .36	11	24	17	16½	16½	— ¾
25⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.10e		4	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅞
44⅞	38½	Pfizer .64a	25	765	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
c47½	38⅞	Phelp D 2.10	11	340	47¼	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
23½	21⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	186	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
114	110½	PhilE pf8.75		z470	110½	110	110	— ½
105⅛	102½	PhilE pf7.85		z50	103½	103½	103½	
98½	93	PhilaEl pf 7		z20	94½	94½	94½	
66	61	PhilE pf4.68		z10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ½
53¼	51	QhilE pf3.80		z10	52	52	52	+ ¾
22⅛	17⅝	PhilSub 1.20	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
135⅛	118	PhilMor 1.30	26	175	127½	124	124½	—4⅛
11¼	6⅛	Philip In .20	6	71	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
16⅛	13½	Phil Ind pf 1		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
47⅞	40⅛	PhilPet 1.30	23	666	48⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	13⅞	PhilVH .40a	7	9	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
51¼	29	Pickwik Int	17	317	30	28	29½	
19⅛	17	PiedNG 1.24	8	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24	9⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	12	22	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
55	45¾	Pillsbry 1.92	12	37	47⅝	47¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅜	PionNGs .84	14	24	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	14¼	PitneyB .68	13	99	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
17⅞	14¼	PittFrg .80b	11	8	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	— ⅛
47½	42	PittFtW pf		z50	47½	46¼	46¼	—1¼
34⅞	24¼	Pittston .60b	19	152	28⅞	27¼	27¾	—1⅛
35	14¼	Pizza Hut	14	40	16½	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Plan Resrch	12	68	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
19⅛	11½	Playboy .12	8	25	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
2⅞	2⅛	Plessey .10e	13	202	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Pless fn.10e		15	2½	2½	2½	
140⅞	103¼	Polaroid .32	92	863	131½	125¾	125¾	—3⅝
85¼	46	Ponderosa S	30	456	44⅝	41⅞	42¼	—4
23⅞	16⅛	PopeTa .40b	5	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅛	Portecln .80	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
22½	20⅞	PortGE 1.48	9	29	21	20⅞	20⅞	
25	19½	PotlatchF	8	27	23⅛	22½	22⅜	— ¼
16⅛	14⅝	PotmEl 1.08	9	41	15¼	15	15¼	
54½	51	PotEl pf4.04		z150	52⅛	52	52	
41	35¾	PotEl pf2.44		11	38¼	38¼	38¼	
47	33¾	PPGInd 1.50	7	100	34	33⅞	33½	— ½
14⅛	8⅞	Premier .30	9	2	9	9	9	
18¼	13½	Premr pf.90		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
120	93	ProctG 1.56	28	354	101½	99⅞	99⅞	—2⅛
9½	8¼	ProdRsh .10	20	70	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
21⅞	15	PSA Inc	10	176	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	18⅞	PSvCol 1.16	9	14	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
25¼	22⅞	PSvEG 1.72	9	129	23⅜	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
122½	116	PSEG pf9.62		z70	120	119¾	119¾	— ¾
107	101	PSEG pf8.08		z57	104	104	104	
58½	55¾	PSEG pf4.30		z90	56½	55½	56½	+ ¾
20¼	13¼	PSEG pf1.40		5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
45	37¼	PSvInd 2.24	11	21	39¾	39	39½	— ¼
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z10	47	47	47	
15¼	14¼	PSInd pf1.08		z100	15	15	15	— ½
25⅛	22¼	PSvNH 1.64	10	8	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	21	PSvNM 1.08	8	11	21⅛	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Pubickr .24t		4	4	4	4	
6⅛	4⅛	Pueblol .28a		44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10¼	8⅛	PR Cemt .40	14	61	9⅛	9	9	
34½	30	PugSPL 1.98	9	8	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
59½	46⅞	Pullman 2	13	100	58½	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
19¼	14⅛	PurexCp .84	9	352	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
27½	21½	Purex pf1.25		19	20⅛	18⅞	19⅝	—2
65⅛	52⅞	Purolatr .84	20	42	53	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅞
47½	34½	QuakOat .72	17	151	38¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
115	85½	QukOat pf 3		2	94½	94	94½	+1½
44	28	QuakStO .43	29	215	32¾	32⅜	32½	— ½
24	15⅝	Questor .50	10	13	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
R								
45	37½	RalstonP .75	19	169	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
62¾	51¾	RalsP pf1.20		9	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
22	12¾	Ramada .12	20	84	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
24	15½	Ranco In .92	8	12	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21	15	RapdAm .50	4	35	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅜
32¾	23¾	RaybstsM 1	6	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
11⅞	8⅛	Raymd .20e	13	159	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+1
34¼	26¼	Raythen .60	10	57	29½	28⅝	29	— ⅜
39⅛	25⅝	RCA 1	12	434	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ⅝
91	70½	RCA cv pf 4		24	72	71	71	—1
28⅞	20⅛	RdgBate .25	22	45	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
23¼	10½	Redman .12	6	277	10⅞	10	10	—1⅛
19½	10⅛	Reed Tool	25	35	14⅛	13⅛	13½	—1½
30⅞	26⅛	ReevBr 1.50	6	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
13¾	10⅛	ReichCh .40	8	x5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
27½	16½	RelianEl .70	11	109	17¾	17	17⅛	— ⅝
76⅞	54	Relian pf 3		8	55	52	52	—3⅛
4⅛	2	Republic Cp	14	95	2⅛	1⅞	2	
28	21½	RepFinS .80	6	90	22⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
19¾	17	RepMtg 1.80	9	17	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
29⅝	24⅛	RepubSH 1a	8	277	27⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	27⅜	RetailCred 2	9	13	27½	26¾	26¾	—1
54⅞	39¼	RevcoDS .28	24	61	40½	39⅝	39¾	— ½
9⅝	8⅛	Revere Cop		29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
74	60⅛	Revlon 1	20	104	60½	59½	59⅝	—1⅛
6¼	4⅜	Rexham Cq	10	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
29⅝	22½	Rexnrd 1.04	10	2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
55⅝	43⅛	Reylnd 25.9	8	142	44⅝	44	44¼	— ⅜
61	44½	Reyl pf 2.25		27	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ⅜
17⅛	12	ReynMet .40		170	16⅛	15⅝	15½	— ½
60¼	56⅛	ReyM pf4.50		15	57	56⅛	57	
18⅛	10⅛	ReynSec .50	6	47	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	14	Rhaingold	23	11	14	14	14	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Richrdsn .80	7	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
84⅛	67⅛	RichMr 1.04	21	41	73⅞	73⅛	73⅝	— ⅜
59	41	Richmd 1.04	10	15	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	16	RieELTx .90	7	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
17¾	12	RioGran .60	5	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10	RioGr pf.80		24	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
56¾	34¾	JiteAld .10	38	114	35	34¾	34⅞	
40	26	RivianF .86	17	13	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
6⅞	5⅝	RoenST .76e		26	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	25¼	RobshCn .76	9	47	26	24½	24½	—1¼
23	18½	Robrtsn 1.10	8	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
81½	64½	RobinsA .42	35	249	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	— ½
34	33½	RobnsAH wi		8	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
24⅛	20⅛	RochG 1.20b	9	20	21	20½	21	+ ¼
59⅛	51¼	RochTl 1.40	17	9	54⅛	53¾	54	— ⅝
17⅞	10½	Rockwer .28	6	27	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
32⅞	25⅞	Rockwll 1.60	8	84	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
82½	68½	Rklnt pf4.75		4	71¾	71⅝	71¾	
29¼	23½	Rklnt pf1.35		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
116	83	RohmHa .88	25	118	104¼	101½	102¼	—2½
23½	16⅛	Rohr Ind .80	11	27	17¼	17	17	— ¼
36½	19¼	Rollinsin .15	22	29	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Ronson .20b	14	62	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	22¼	Roper Cp 1	7	5	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	29⅛	RorerA .76	21	196	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅝
45¼	30⅜	RoyCCla .58	22	28	33¼	32¾	33	— ¼
44⅛	38⅛	RoylD 2.25e	13	211	44	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅝
		RyD fn2.25e		4	42½	42½	42½	
12⅛	7⅛	Royal Ind	7	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¼	RTE Corp	63	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
92	83	Rubbrm .60	35	2	84	84	84	— ⅛
6¾	4⅛	Rucker Co		9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	RussTog .70	8	240	17½	17	17	+2
44¼	34½	RydrSys .30	25	225	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
S								
7	4½	Safegrd Ind3	9	13	5⅛	5	5	
44⅛	33⅛	Safewy 1.40	9	86	35	34¼	34½	— ½
30⅝	26	StJoeM 1.50	8	59	26½	25⅝	25¾	— ¾
17	15½	StJo LP 1110	9	9	16⅛	16	16¼	
45¼	36¾	StLSaF 2.50	6	31	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
15⅛	14	StPaulS .45e		x34	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
46⅛	37⅜	StRgisP 1.60	12	127	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	8½	SalantCp .24	6	573	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	16⅞	SanDGs 1.20	9	69	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9¼	Sandrs Asso	16	33	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅝	13	Sangamo .43	8	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23¾	14⅛	SJuan 2.19t	10	21	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	25⅝	SFe In 1.60a	8	81	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	— ½
9⅞	8	SFeInd pf.50		2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
58¾	43½	SanFeInt .30	23	129	51	49¾	49¾	—1⅜
8½	6¼	SarWeSc .30	12	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
16	15	SavanE 1.12	10	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅜	7	SavA Stp .24	9	9	7⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅜	7	SavODr .12h	14	69	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅞	10½	SavinB Mch	25	49	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14¼	8	Saxon Ind	7	151	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
27½	13¾	SCA Svc	16	50	15½	14	14	—1½
10⅛	7	Schaefer Cp		6	8¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
153⅛	130	ScherPlg .36	53	123	153¾	151½	153¼	+ ⅛
68⅛	53	SchlitzBr .56	39	96	67½	65⅛	65⅛	—2¼
104½	89¼	Schlmbg .50	47	218	94	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅛
18⅞	13⅝	SCM Corp	7	60	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5⅝	SCOAInd .60	16	56	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
21⅞	12½	ScotLFd .58	5	31	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
43¾	36	ScotFetz .83	14	39	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	ScottFor .60	8	63	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	ScottPap .56	11	91	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	20⅞	ScovllMf .75	9	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	
69	50¼	Scovil pf2.50		3	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	+ ½
9⅛	7¼	ScudDuoVt	3	120	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8⅛	8¼	Scud pf.31k		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	37⅛	SeaCstL 2.50	6	154	37	36	36¼	—2⅛
12	7⅛	SbdWA .55t	7	122	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	11	Seagrve .17r	6	11	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	SealdPw .72	10	15	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
122	103½	SearleG 1.30	36	24	115⅞	115½	115⅞	— ½
123⅛	98⅛	SearR 1.40a	24	472	99⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—2⅛
9⅛	3½	Seatrain Lin		218	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
64⅛	35¾	Sedcolnc .06	29	23	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
26⅞	14⅛	Servmt .52b	7	34	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	9¾	Shakspre .28	9	17	9⅝	8¾	8¾	—1
22	14¼	Shapell .10	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
59⅞	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	12	83	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	31⅞	ShellT 1.25e	18	30	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	ShellrGl .56	13	31	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
57¼	39⅛	Sherw Wm 2	10	102	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
16	7¼	SiegelH .20e	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15¾	13	SierraPc .86	9	46	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	Signal .60b	9	215	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
48¼	39½	Signal pf2.20	3	25	42½	42	42⅛	+1
20¾	16½	Signal pf 1		7	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
51	43½	Signode Cp	19	13	48¾	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¾	Simm Prec	10	19	4⅛	4	4	
28	19½	Simmons .88	10	213	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
60⅛	47	SimpPat .30	42	212	47¼	46	45¾	—1¾
73½	49½	Singer 2.40	10	105	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
96	70	Singr pf3.50		1	72	72	72	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SkagsCo .40	25	17	25	24⅝	25	
69⅛	60	Skelly Oil 1	20	18	64⅛	64	64½	
44	28	SkilCp .70a	13	12	33⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	14½	Skyline .24	8	301	15½	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅝
22½	16¾	SmithAO .74	8	x2	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55	40	SmithInt .40	24	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
59⅞	46⅞	Smith KF 2	14	81	51⅛	49¾	50⅝	+ ½
23	18⅝	SmithTr .40	9	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21	Smucker .70	11	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¾
21¾	12	Sola Bas .50	9	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Soncsta		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
57¼	41½	SonyCp .05e	38	519	44	42¼	42⅜	—1⅞
		Sony fn.05e		18	44½	41⅞	41⅝	
31⅜	25½	SooLin 1.62h	5	217	30¾	29½	29½	—1⅛
10	8	SOS Con .7	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	20½	SCarEG 1.43	10	32	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
35⅛	33½	SCEG pf2.50		2	34	32½	34	+ ⅞
24	21½	SoJerln 1.52	9	2	22½	22½	22½	
20	13⅝	Southdwn In	5	53	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
35½	27¼	Sodw pf1.80		61	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	32⅝	SoeastBk .76	18	86	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
17½	16	SoastPS 1.28	11	5	16	16	16	
28½	24	SoCalE 1.56	9	222	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	430	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
40¼	34½	SoulGE 1.96	8	2	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
66⅝	56⅛	SouNGs 1.50	11	62	57⅛	55¼	55⅜	—1½
45	38½	SoNET 2.72	9	17	40¼	40	40¼	
44⅛	33	SouPac 2.16	8	118	34⅞	34⅛	34½	— ½
50¼	36⅛	SouRy 1.72	8	66	36⅛	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		49	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
33⅝	25⅛	SouUGs 1.36	9	77	30	29½	29	— ½
32¼	17½	Southld .24b	14	182	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅞	SwAlrm .371	9	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	SwstFor Ind	4	20	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅛	11½	SwstPSv .78	12	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Sparton .20	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	SperryHut 1	6	35	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	45	Sperry H pf 3		1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
50¼	39⅞	SperryR .60	17	400	41	40	40	—1⅛
17⅛	11⅞	Sprague El	70	63	14⅛	13⅝	14	
15⅝	12⅛	SpringM .60	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38	24½	SquareD 1a	15	42	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
114⅛	94⅛	Squibb 1.55	32	170	105½	104⅝	105	— ¼
29½	24⅝	StaleyM 1.40	9	6	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
55½	49½	StBrand 1.73	16	43	51⅛	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
55	51¼	StdBr pf3.50		z30	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅞
56¾	39½	StBPaint .22	42	55	45½	44½	44½	—1⅛
20¼	15⅞	StdIntl .40	9	7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
90	73½	StdOilCal 3	13	317	88⅛	87	87¼	+ ¼
90¼	80⅛	StOilInd 2.49	16	401	91⅛	89⅛	91	+1¾
105	84½	StOilOh 2.70	21	50	98⅛	93½	96½	—2
9¼	6⅛	StPress .10e	10	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	10⅛	StPrudnt .66	11	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
44⅞	30	StanWk .84b	13	12	36¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
16¼	11	Stonroy .40	8	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23½	16¼	Starrett .80a	10	5	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
28	24⅛	StalMI 2.42e	9	2	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
48⅞	40⅛	StautCh 1.90	11	170	48⅛	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
47½	41	Stauff pf1.90		5	43	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	SterchBr .48	7	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
37¼	32⅛	SterDrug .53	33	251	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
35⅛	28⅛	Stevens 1.50	10	134	29⅛	29	29	
35⅝	29	StewWa 1.85	10	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	StokeVanC 1	7	28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
44	38¼	StoneWeb 2	9	32	39⅛	39⅛	39½	
13⅝	9⅞	StoneCon .30	8	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
44	22	StorerBg 1b	10	94	27⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—2⅛
15⅞	9⅞	StridRite .65	7	28	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
55	42	StuWor 1.32	6	29	45½	45⅛	45¼	— ½
88	79½	StuWr pfB5		1	79	79	79	— ½
17⅛	9½	SuavSh .15e	10	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33	24⅛	Sub Prp .78	12	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
10½	7¼	SuCrest	36	5	8⅛	8	8	
25½	21	Sun Chm .40	9	8	21¼	21	21	
52½	42¼	SunOil 1b	13	65	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛	+1
43⅛	41½	Sun O pf2.25		91	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Sunbeam .84	14	43	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	19⅛	Sundstrd .80	14	83	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ¼
14⅛	9⅞	Sunshne Mn		133	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	SupValu .75	8	17	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
353	238	Supr Oil 1.40	196	2	249½	249	249½	— ⅜
14¼	7⅛	SupmkG .20	15	122	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	19⅛	Survy 2.75h		18	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
19	16⅛	Sutro 1.70e	10	13	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12¾	8⅛	Swank .48a	9	9	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	25	SwiftCo .75	7	58	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ¾
37⅛	26⅛	Sybron .64	15	53	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ¼
15⅞	9¼	Systron Don	8	22	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ¼
T								
59⅛	38½	Taft Brd .60	16	32	41½	41	41	— ¼
20	10⅞	Telcott .27e	5	22	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
11¾	7½	Talleyl .30r		91	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	12	Talley pfB 1		33	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
22¾	18⅛	TampoE .84	10	34	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
46⅞	25	Tandy Corp	18	116	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
23	14⅜	Tappan .40	6	74	14⅛	14	14	— ⅞
20¼	12	Technicon	19	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
53⅛	35½	Tektrnx .26e	21	29	38⅞	38	38	— ¼
37⅞	6	Telecor .24h	7	18	8⅜	7¾	7¾	— ¼
20⅝	14½	Teledyn .39t	7	156	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
78	72	Teledyn pf 6		3	72½	72	72	—1
6⅛	3¾	Telex Cp	30	57	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Templet .32	11	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
33⅛	24¾	Tennco 1.35	9	507	25⅛	24½	24⅞	— ½
8⅞	5¼	Tennco wt A		55	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
112¼	92¼	Tennc pf5.50		93	93¼	92½	92½	—1¼
43⅝	32¾	Tesoro Pet	10	257	32⅝	29½	29¾	—3⅛
43⅛	35⅛	Texaco 1.72	12	987	40¼	39¾	39⅞	—1¼
61¼	51⅛	TexETr 1.58	16	78	55½	54½	54¾	— ⅝
40	30⅛	TexGsT 1.58	9	16	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
25¼	17⅛	TexGlfIn .60	20	494	23¼	22	22	—1
27½	21	Texasind 1b	9	13	22	21¾	21⅞	
189⅞	148¾	Texinst 1.12	34	203	178¾	173½	173½	—6½
29	24½	TexOllG .01	34	94	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ½
23⅛	18⅛	TexPLd .54e	14	4	19⅝	19½	19½	
34½	28¾	TexUt 1.04	15	63	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
31¾	26½	Texfi Ind	9	186	27¼	25⅞	27	+ ⅜
34⅝	21⅛	Textron .96	9	107	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
44½	33	Textr pf2.08		21	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ½
34⅛	23¼	Textr pf1.40		8	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
22	13¾	Thiokol .40a	8	57	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
101¼	85¾	ThmBet 1.12	32	25	91	90	91	+ ⅞
21⅞	12	Thomin .40b	9	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	14⅛	ThompJW 1	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
12	8	ThrftyD .37	8	35	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
28¾	21⅛	TI Corp 1.32	7	63	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ½
39¼	28⅛	TidwatM .53	16	59	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
63⅛	37½	Time In 1.90	10	68	40¾	39½	39½	—1½
25⅛	16⅛	TimeMir .30	13	284	17½	17	17	— ¾
42⅝	36½	Timkn 1.80a	9	210	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅝
25	17⅝	TishRlt .42b	23	57	21	20½	20½	
9⅛	7¼	Tobin Pkg		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅜	17⅛	Tod Ship .80		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30⅞	27⅛	ToledE 1.92	9	10	27⅛	27¼	27½	— ⅛
46	20	TooIRh 1.14t	13	47	23⅛	22⅜	22¾	— ¾
17¾	11⅜	ToolRol .40b	11	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
69½	49⅝	TraneCo .96	15	7	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅝
43	33¾	TranUn 1.33	13	10	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅞
47⅞	37⅜	Trans W Air	11	1665	39	35¼	35½	—4½
29¼	25⅜	TrWAir pf 2		3	28⅝	28	28	— ½
15¼	9¼	TranWd Fin	6	31	10½	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	Transm .55b	10	297	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
23¼	22⅛	Traninc .46e		8	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
15	13	Transcn .43	11	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ¼
40¼	31⅛	Travelrs .84	10	281	32¾	31¾	31¾	—1
50⅛	40¼	Travelr pf 2		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
34¼	29	TriCon 2.27e		83	29⅛	29	29¼	— ⅛
37	29¼	TriSM 2.69e	10	22	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ ⅝
16⅛	13¼	Triangin .80	9	17	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	TriangP .30	7	24	15⅛	17⅛	15⅛	
25⅞	17	TrinityIn .56	12	59	23⅛	23	23¼	—1
57⅞	35⅜	Tropicana	38	221	39⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅞
34⅝	24	TRW In 1.04	11	69	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
82½	66	TRW pf4.50		3	67½	67	67	—1
89⅛	68½	TRW pf4.40		12	72	71½	71½	
15⅛	13	TucsonG .78	9	55	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	7½	Twent Cent	9	119	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25½	17½	TylerCp .20	6	70	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅞
U								
34½	18⅞	UAL Inc	27	340	24½	22½	22¾	—2⅛
33½	19¾	UAL pf.40		53	24⅛	23	23	—2⅛
22¾	18⅝	UARCO 1.10	9	30	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
19⅝	17¼	UGI Cp 1.32	9	11	18⅛	18	18	
21⅝	13⅞	UMC Ind .78	7	21	15⅝	14⅝	14¾	— ⅝
55¾	45¾	UnNV 1.69e	9	6	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ¼
48⅜	40⅝	U Camp 1.08	15	84	43¼	43	43	
51¾	41½	UnCarbide 2	11	303	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	30	UnCom 1.26	8	15	32⅛	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
10⅝	6½	Union Corp	12	51	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅞	Un Elec 1.28	12	182	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
106	102	UnEl 7lpls3		2	102	102	102	
62¾	59	Un El pf4.56		250	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ½
27⅞	6¾	Un Fidelity	6	50	9½	9	9	— ⅛
41⅞	35	UnOCal 1.60	10	192	38	37½	37½	
54¼	46⅝	UOCa pf2.50		64	50	49½	49½	+ ¼
70⅛	55	UnPac Cp 2	12	171	60¼	55½	55½	—2⅛
13¾	11⅛	UnPac pf.47		2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
40	31	Unionam .80	12	88	31¾	31	31½	
16	12½	Uniroyal .70	8	134	13⅛	12⅞	13½	
7⅛	2½	Unishops		95	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
45¾	34⅝	Unit Air 1.80	8	32	40	39	39	— ⅜
12⅛	7½	Unit Brands	10	30	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
15½	13¼	UBrd pf1.20		7	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	
10	8½	Unit Cp .72e		45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
15	10⅝	UnitFin Cal	8	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
31	23¼	UniGas .84	10	29	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	30⅛	Ullium 1.24	8	17	32	31	31¾	+ ⅜
9⅛	7⅛	Unit Ind .32	5	19	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅞
6⅛	5⅛	Unitln pf.42		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
32⅞	22	UniIlnn .10	19	14	22	20½	21¼	—1½
28⅛	23⅛	UJerBk 1.04	10	12	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23½	18⅞	UnMM 1.3	7	45	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Un Nuclr	27	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UnitPk Min	37	72	2	1¾	1⅞	
27⅞	16⅛	UnRefng .15	8	64	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	38	USFidG 2.40	11	29	44	43¼	43⅝	—1⅛
29¼	28⅛	USFor 6.07e		4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ½
24⅞	20	US Frgt 1.40	11	16	21¾	21	21¼	— ¼
27¾	22¾	USGyps 1.60	7	170	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
30¼	26⅞	USGy pf1.60		10	27½	27	27	— ½
21½	9¼	USHome .12	6	66	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	US Ind .65	5	357	13½	13	13	— ½
35½	24½	USLeasg .20	21	34	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
23¼	14½	US Shoe .95	7	33	15	14½	14¾	
34⅞	27	USSteel 1.60	11	336	34¾	34	34	— ¼
20	13⅛	USTobac .64	10	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
23⅞	17⅜	UniTel 1	12	203	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	UniTel wt		35	5¼	5	5	
30	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
12⅞	7¼	Unitrode Cp	10	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
31	30	UnLeaf 1.64	8	13	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
25½	16½	Univ Oil Pd	13	81	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
11⅜	7	Univ Cmptg		181	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
156⅛	117	Upjhn 1.60a	43	497	155¾	154	155¾	+ ⅜
15½	11½	UrisBldg .40		1272	16½	16	16	+ ⅜
75¾	56¼	USLIFE .54	15	91	67⅛	61¾	61¾	—1
14⅛	13½	USLInc .25e		20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	17¼	USM stp .60	8	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
93⅛	79⅝	Utahlnt .84a	32	45	92½	91	91	—1½
37⅛	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	25	37⅛	36⅛	35½	— ⅝
28⅛	23½	UV Ind 1a	6	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
V								
19⅛	13¼	Varian Assc	16	33	14	13⅞	13⅞	
20¼	12½	VCA Cp .44	9	112	13⅛	13	13	— ⅞
34⅞	27¼	Veeder 1.60	9	18	31⅞	31	31	—1
15	10⅛	VendoCo .40	12	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	VF Corp .59	14	16	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
20	12⅛	Viacom Int	21	29	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
16⅛	13	VictCmp .50	15	23	14	13½	14	+ ¼
23⅝	18⅝	VaEPw 1.12	9	182	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
114½	110	VaEP pf8.84		z1000	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
104⅝	99½	VE 72 pf7.72		z250	103	103	103	—1
102½	96	VaEP pf7.45		z20	99	99	99	+ ¾
19½	10⅛	Vornado .97t	5	141	10½	10	10⅛	— ½
22½	17⅛	VSI Corp .52	10	4	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
29½	25⅛	VulMat 1.09	8	6	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
13¾	10	VWR Un .48	17	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
W - X - Y - Z								
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z10	51½	51½	51½	— ½
44⅛	38	Wachova .62	18	37	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
96¼	84	Wach pf2.20		13	86	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
33⅝	24⅛	WchRI 2.55e	10	28	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Walgreen 1	8	45	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
54½	47⅛	WalkH 1.20a	14	9	52	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	WallMur .60	5	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
34⅞	21⅛	WalMart Str	33	14	22⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
33½	17⅛	Wang Labs	27	45	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
12	8¼	Ward Foods		46	8⅛	8½	8½	
20½	15¼	Warnaco .80	6	185	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
16	11	WrnerCo .59	9	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
39⅛	20⅝	WrnCom .25	9	465	22½	21	21¼	—1
78	41¼	WrnC pf1.25		3	42	43	43	—2
116	95⅛	WarLb 1.30a	31	145	101¼	99	99	—2¼
42⅛	27	WarnSwa 1	15	6	30½	30	30	— ½
26⅛	23⅛	WashGs 1.88	8	35	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	WashSll .92	7	14	18⅛	17¾	18	
22¾	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	18	21½	21¼	21¼	
41¾	21⅞	Walkin Jhns	16	20	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅝
11¼	9	Way Gas .76	10	35	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅝
23½	23½	WayG pf1.60		1	21	21	21	
11¼	8⅞	Weathrd .40	8	1	10	10	10	
8⅛	5⅝	Webb Del E	5	39	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17⅛	11¼	WellMcL .50	6	22	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
21¾	17¼	WeisMkt .50	10	27	17⅛	16½	16½	— ¾
2⅝	1⅞	Welbilt Corp		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29½	21¼	WellsFar .86	10	18	22¼	22	22	— ¼
25⅞	21⅞	WllFM 1.97e	11	26	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	12	WellsRG .60	6	x20	13	12¾	13	+ ½
18¼	14⅝	WescoF .13r	8	23	15⅝	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
25⅝	20½	WestctTr .73	10	3	22½	22½	22⅝	
63½	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z10	61	61	61	
30⅞	22½	WPtPep 1.20	7	14	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
14⅝	9	WnAirL .13r	13	254	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
37⅛	30⅞	WnBnc 1.40	10	94	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
14½	10⅛	Wn Pac Ind	13	64	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
49½	23⅛	WnUnin 1.40	11	106	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
80	77	Wn Un pf 6		1	79	79	79	
99	65½	WnUn pf4.60		1	65½	66¼	66¼	—1⅛
47⅝	34	WestgEl .97	15	697	34⅛	33½	33½	—1⅛
64	58⅝	Wst E pf3.80		z120	58¾	58¾	58¾	
27⅞	22	Wstvco 1.05	14	40	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
60⅞	44⅛	Weyerhs .86	18	653	60⅞	60⅛	60¼	— ¼
57½	43⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		158	57	56½	56½	— ¾
23¼	13⅝	WhelFry .40	12	112	13⅞	12¾	12¾	—1
21⅛	17¾	WheelPitt St	5	464	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	—4⅛
63⅛	59⅛	WhelPlt pf 6		z330	62½	62½	62½	—1⅛
53½	49½	WhelPlt pf 5		z180	52	52	52	
37⅛	29¼	Whirlpol .55	15	31	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
21⅞	13¼	WhitCon .50	6	39	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
41½	37	WhitC pfC 3		4	37	37	37	— ⅛
16	11¼	White Motor	13	68	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7¾	5⅛	Whittaker	15	481	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	WickesCrp 1	9	111	18¾	18½	18¾	
8	6	WiebISt .25b	7	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
47½	30	WillRoss .48	20	61	30¾	30	30	—1½
56⅛	47⅛	Williams Co	17	30	47¾	46⅛	46⅛	—1¼
36¼	23¼	Wms Co wt		37	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
50	39⅛	Wms C pf.80		3	42	42	42	—2¼
43⅛	31⅛	WinnDx 1.20	16	28	36½	35	35⅛	— ⅞
27½	12¼	Winnebago	15	123	12⅞	12	12½	— ⅜
25⅛	22⅛	WisEIP 1.60	9	x77	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ¼
18	15¾	WiscPS 1.20	9	32	17	16¾	16¾	
24⅛	20½	WitcoCh .98	9	38	20¾	20	20¼	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅛	WolvWW .10	50	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅛	13	Wometco .48	12	232	15¼	15	15	— ½
19⅛	14½	WoodsCp .48	9	21	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ¾
31⅞	20½	Wolwth 1.20	8	176	22⅛	21½	21½	— ½
47½	25¼	Wolw pf2.20		10	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¾
7½	5⅛	World Arwy	10	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
69	62½	Wrigley 2.50	13	18	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅞
17½	11	Wurlitzer .60	6	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
170	149⅛	XeroxCp .84	46	464	155⅛	153¾	153¾	—1⅞
28½	18½	Xtra Inc	7	55	22	20¾	21	—1¼
13	10	YngSDr .10e	17	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
43⅛	25⅝	ZaleCorp .68	12	126	25¾	24	24	—1¾
35	21½	Zale pfA .80		2	21	21	21	— ½
37¼	24⅝	Zapata Corp	8	41	26⅛	25½	25⅝	—1
29¼	11½	Zayre Corp	5	59	11⅞	11½	11¾	
56	39⅝	ZenithR 1.40	13	94	40⅞	39½	39½	—1
20⅞	13⅛	Zurn Ind .28	15	8	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅝

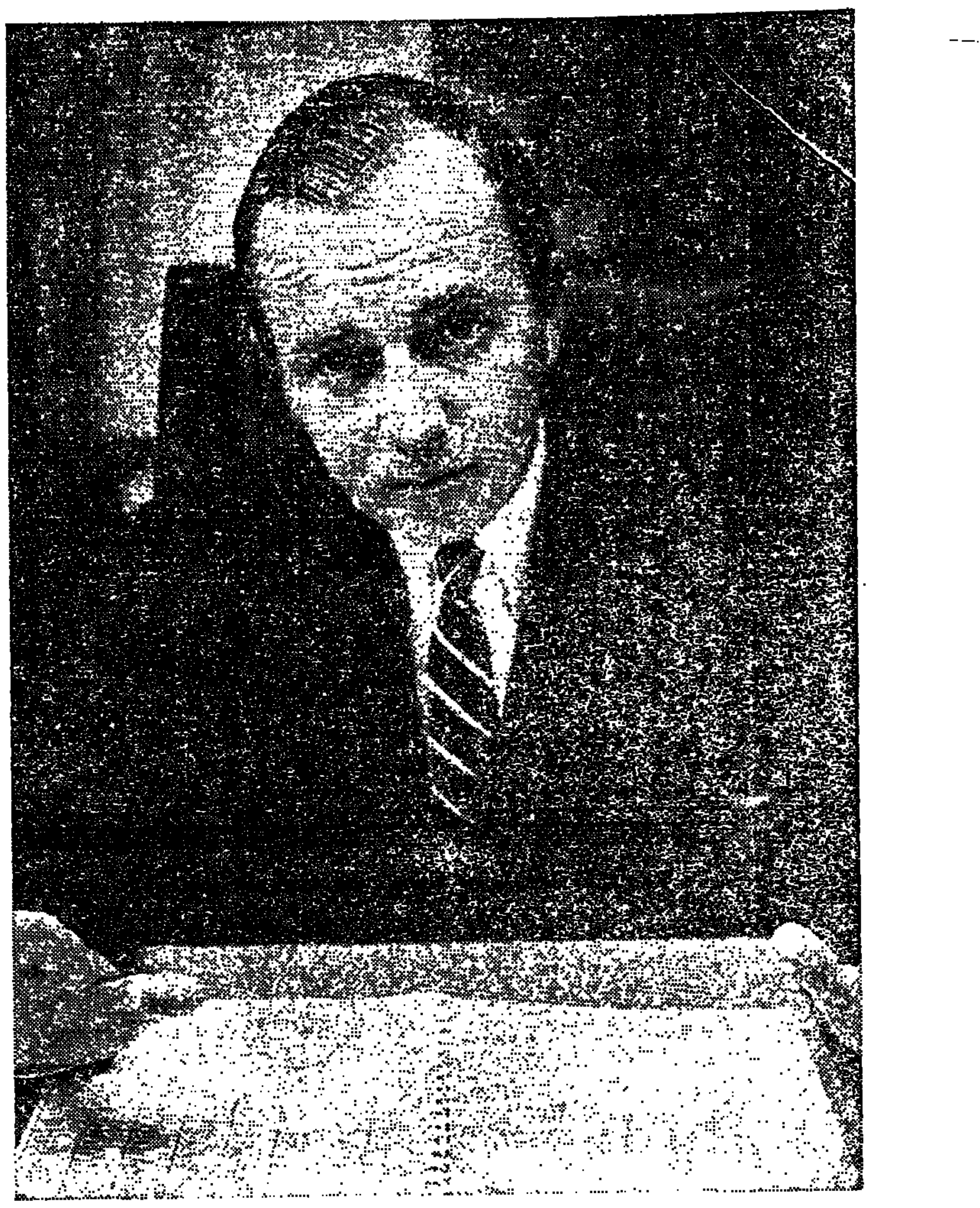
z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or apyments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.



Sometimes Chemical Bank does more for your money by saying "no".

No "yes-man-ship".

Whenever we counsel a client "No", it's because we believe that the surest way of doing more for your money is by being scrupulously objective. We look upon clients' financial affairs from a standpoint that they may not have thought of - nothing strange in that. It may be just a routine transaction, or a question of exchange between Hong Kong and Paris, or a financing project planned in Brussels for Tokyo but - whatever the problem - we can discuss the alternatives.

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CB8XP

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¾	16⅛	AAR Corp	13	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
12⅞	6⅞	AAVCos .20	6	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
11⅛	9¾	AbrdMf .40b	6	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Acme Hami		4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
2¼	1½	Acme Prec		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	6½	Action Ind	7	52	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	ADM Indust	5	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13¾	Admiriin .50	5	6	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	30	30	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	A&EPlast P	7	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		5	2	2	2	
7⅞	5	AeroFlo .08r	9	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Aeronca Inc		9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21¼	14⅞	Aerovox Cp	35	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	AffilCap .39t	5	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Affil Hsp .20	16	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
16	8½	AIC Phf .56t	8	18	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅝
4⅛	2¾	Aiken Ind	15	6	3	3	3	
12	9⅝	Airborn Fr	30	103	10⅜	10½	10	— ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Airpax 1.10t	8	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	Airwick .14	27	x45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
58	54	AlaP pf4.20		z25	56¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Alaska Airl		20	6⅛	6	6	
4⅝	3½	Alba Waldn		7	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1½	AllAmer Ind		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	16	52	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	AllegA wtN		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Alleg Co wt		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	AllanTR .79t	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	3	Allied Art	2	30	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
26⅛	21	AlldThr 1.14	7	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	2½	Alpha Ind	20	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Altamil Co	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		47	1⅛	1	1	
1¼	⅛	Altec Cp wt		5	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Altec Crp pf		14	3½	3¼	3½	— ¼
11⅞	8⅜	AlterFds .50	7	25	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	AlumSpc .44	6	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
6½	2¾	Amco Ind	12	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		48	8¾	8½	8½	
4¾	2	Am Agronics		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	½	AmBook Str		87	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	19	AmBusP .20	21	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	26½	AFitch 2.68e	10	16	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	AmFitch wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16	15½	AmGard Pd	12	6	15½	15½	15½	
5⅞	4	Am Inf Plc	16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	AIsraeli .26e	9	31	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
9	7⅜	AMaizeA .33	9	20	7⅞	7¼	7¾	
9	7½	AMaizeB .33	9	65	7¼	7¼	7¼	
38¾	32⅜	A Petrf 1.10	13	19	36⅞	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅞
14⅝	7½	A Plan 2.30t	11	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11	9⅜	AmFIIT .92e	13	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
16¼	6½	Am Recreat	9	42	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
18⅞	9¼	ASafeE .68t	9	30	12⅛	11¼	11¼	— 1
6¼	4⅜	AmTech Ind	6	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16⅛	AmTrain Sv	39	6	22	21⅞	21⅞	
62	21	AMICCp .04	17	8	23½	23	23	— ¾
3⅛	2⅝	Andrea Rad		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	2	Anglo C .10e	16	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15¾	12⅝	AnsulCo .56t	11	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
24¾	11¼	Anthony Ind	6	133	13	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅞
2	1⅜	AO Indust	13	147	1½	1½	1½	
4	2⅝	Applid Data	42	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30½	23½	AquitCa .15e	25	3	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Argus Inc	62	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
22¾	14	Ariz Col .08e	14	67	16½	15	15¼	— 1⅜
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
27⅞	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	9	36	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
10¾	6⅞	Arrow Elect	6	19	7	6¾	7	
16⅛	12	Arundel .89t	11	27	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Arwood Cp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10⅜	Asamera O	32	173	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅜	AskinSv .20t	20	3	2	2	2	
12⅛	8⅞	Aspro .40b	7	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
4¾	2⅞	AssdFd .05p		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15¾	AsdM 2.10e	6	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	22¼	AsdProd .40	9	43	29	27½	29	+ 5¾
6⅝	3½	Astrex Inc	17	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10½	7½	Atalanta Cp	7	2	8	7⅞	8	
2	1	Atco Chem		23	1⅛	1½	1½	
7¾	4⅞	AtlcoMtg wt		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19½	10⅛	AtlCM 1.20e	9	136	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ¼
1½	1	Atlas Cp wt		9	1⅛	1	1	
33⅞	21¾	Augatinc .10	20	11	24⅛	24	24	— ½
26¾	15¼	Austral Oil	17	57	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Auto Bldg	7	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	4⅛	Autmat Rad	7	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8¾	5½	AutmSvc .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
67	52½	AutSwit .63e	25	2	55⅝	55½	55½	— ½
8	4⅞	AVC Corp	36	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9⅝	5¾	AVEMC .10	10	80	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40⅝	36½	Avondl 1.20b	9	2	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
		B						
12¾	10	BadgM r .48	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
40	32⅝	BagCop .40r	16	2	37½	37¼	37¼	— ½
42	29⅝	BaldDH .60b	9	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
17¼	17¼	BaldDH wi		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
18⅜	16⅛	BanFd 1.45e		18	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BangPun wt		6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅞	BanstrCH Lt	9	468	22	20⅞	20⅝	— 1¾
21	14⅛	BenkrU .24h	22	21	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
5¾	4	Barbra Lyn	9	11	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Barclay Ind	10	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—
15⅛	9¼	Barmwel Ind		11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	8¾	Barry RG	10	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
12⅞	7⅜	BarryWr .32	8	10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med	50	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	BarthSp .27	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	50	2	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1⅜	Baruch Fost		24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	BasinPet Cp	17	14	5	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
13⅞	10⅞	BayrkU .39e		4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
4	2½	Bhaviorl RL		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Bellind .08	7	29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
28⅜	23¼	BenSMs2.59e	8	25	24⅞	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
28⅜	23¼	BenSMs2.59e	8	25	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	4½	BenStMg wt		10	4⅞	4½	4½	
6½	4⅛	Benrus Crp	15	19	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
15¼	7⅜	BergEn .4 14	7	22	8½	8	8	— ½
17	13½	BrgB pf1.15		4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
8¼	5½	BernzOmat	12	49	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	Bertea Corp	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	11	Berven .08h	13	21	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Beverly Ent	8	69	2⅝	2½	2½	
14⅞	7	BevHill Bnc	5	31	8	8	8	
32½	17¾	BicPen .27	17	385	19⅝	17¼	17½	— ¼
29¾	20	BgBear 1.08	6	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	BigV Supmk	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
31¼	16	BinnySm .66	10	5	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅜	Bio Dynam	11	32	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	8	Bissings .60	6	14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Blount .06	6	32	3	3	3	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	10	20	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
1½	⅛	Bluebird wt		2	11-16	⅝	11-16	
24¼	17	BodinAp .20	10	20	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— 1
11⅛	5½	Bohack Crp	10	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅜	Bolt Berank	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	BootheC .91t		19	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
37	19¼	Bowmar Ins	27	374	36¾	34½	36½	+ ⅞
25¾	13	Bowne .20	9	3	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
55	29	BowVall .10	145	21	32	32	32	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅜	Brad Ragan	9	120	11⅛	10	10	— 1⅝
50	33¼	BradfCm Sy	59	17	33	32¼	32¼	— 1¼
8	5¾	Brnchin .26	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17½	11⅞	BranifAr wt		9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
16	11¼	BrfAirA .50t		89	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
21¾	19⅜	BrscanLt 1b	5	44	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Breeze Corp		14	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	Brewer .20h	8	17	14¼	14	14	
5⅛	3⅞	Brody Seals	8	30	4	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	BrookP .14	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4½	3⅛	BrownCo wt		10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	28¼	BwnFA .40b	20	1	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
33⅝	26⅞	BwnFB .40b	19	12	27¾	27	27	— ½
5¾	5⅛	BrwnF pf.40		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅝	29½	BTMtg 2.49e	10	26	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ⅞
5⅜	3⅜	Buehler Cp	64	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Buellin .25r	8	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	20	BundyCp .1a	7	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Buregss Ind		10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
20¾	13½	Burnsint .60	15	16	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ⅝
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	9	16	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
27¼	16	ButtesG Oil	28	119	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
		C						
8⅞	4⅞	Caclbom Gn		3	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ¼
19⅛	11½	Caldor .15b	8	35	11½	11	11	— ½
13⅞	10¾	Calcomp		37	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Calvert Exp	12	9	3	3	3	
13¾	7⅜	Camcoln .05		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
8½	5 11-16	CampChib		53	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
10⅞	6⅛	Campind .30	6	x11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ½
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t		42	8⅛	7½	8	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅞	CdnMar .10o	11	32	4⅛	4	4	
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	16	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
58⅛	50¾	Cdn SuprOil	67	6	52⅞	52½	52⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Canvert Int		3	3	3	3	
3¾	2	Canoga Ind	10	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Capital Res	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅛	Capital Inds	10	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21½	7½	Caressa .20	6	78	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
100	87	Karnaim .88	28	14	90⅞	89¾	90	— ¾
15½	13	CarPipl .80b	8	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
72½	68	CaroPL pf 5		z10	70	70	70	
9⅝	4⅝	Carrier wt		18	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	13	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
20½	17⅝	Castle A .86	5	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
2⅛	1⅞	Castleton In	37	27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13¼	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	27	9	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4½	2	CelluCraft		12	3⅛	3	3	
47½	45	CenM pf3.50		z80	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅞
8⅜	4¾	CentSec .06e		5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	5¼	Centind .11r	7	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15½	13½	Canvill Com	4	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
6¾	4⅛	Certified Cp	7	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Certron Cp	32	18	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅞	5¼	ChampH .02	13	384	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	11	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30	18¾	ChartrCo .30	20	26	22	21	21⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	7	95	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ½
27¼	25	ChiRiv 1.60a	9	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
11¼	5⅛	ChicUnl .51t	8	2	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	6	39	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.90e		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅛	CIMtgGr wt		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¼	14	CIC Cp .15e	8	10	14½	14¼	14¼	
5⅞	3⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	11	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Cinerama		43	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
36½	16½	Circle K .26	14	732	16	13	13½	— 4⅝
9½	6¼	CitznFinl .16	10	5	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
18¾	16¾	CitMtg 1.67e	10	x7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	CitizMtgl wt		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	8⅛	CityGsFl .50	8	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	CK Petroim	22	23	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅜
3⅝	2¼	Clark Cable	23	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18¾	13½	Clark Gr .30	9	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
17⅝	11½	Clarksn Ind	11	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10½	6¾	Clarostat	8	6	7	6⅞	7	
4¾	2⅛	Clary Corp	62	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	7⅜	Clopay .05r	5	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	64	21	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
61¾	17½	CMI Inv wt		112	19	17½	18¼	— ¼
8⅝	3⅞	CoBuild Cos	5	56	6	6	6	
14⅞	6⅞	Codesco .10e	10	9	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
20⅝	12¾	Coff Mat .48	12	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
4⅞	3⅛	Cohen Haifd	11	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Cohu In .15a	14	6	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20⅛	5⅝	Colt Intl	7	97	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
33	19½	Coleman .44	14	18	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
12¾	8⅞	ColTow .07e	5	x10	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Col Coml .20	4	36	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	ColonSnd .30	34	60	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
25¾	15¼	ColwellC .28	10	x32	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
33¾	28¼	ColwM 2.69e	9	x56	30¼	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
13½	8¼	ColwMtg wt		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
44	25¾	Comb Com	21	86	29⅝	26⅞	27	— 2⅞
38⅞	20¼	Cmbustn Eq	18	48	21⅞	19½	19⅞	— 2¼
32½	25	Cominco .90	24	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
		Cminc In.90		2	29½	29½	29½	
21½	11⅝	ComlAlli .27	11	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
16¼	13¼	CmlMet .60b	6	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
9	4¼	Commodor	11	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	14	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16⅞	8⅞	ComPsyc Ct	13	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Cmpreh Des		10	2⅝	2	2	
2⅞	1⅜	CompuDyn	33	10	2	2	2	— ½
32⅞	20½	Compugrp	17	23	25½	24⅞	25⅛	
2¼	2	Comput Eq	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Comput Inv	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅞	3⅞	Cmput Mch	72	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Computest		12	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
16⅛	11⅝	Conchmco	7	11	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Concrd Fab		7	4	4	4	
7⅞	4⅞	Condec Crp	11	78	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
4¾	3⅞	Connlly Con	450	15	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	8	Connrx .44a	10	93	12	10⅝	11⅞	+ ¾
13⅛	12	Conrock .60	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	Conroy Inc	7	13	6½	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	Con Oil Gas		31	3½	3½	3½	
14⅛	10½	Con Ref .20e	9	6	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	21	31	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
2¼	1½	Cont Mater	10	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Cont Tel wt		34	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16¼	Cook Ind	4	21	20¼	20	20	— ½
14⅝	8⅝	Cordon Intl	13	65	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅝
21¼	15¼	Core Labs	19	3	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
24⅜	18¼	CorrnBlk .79	11	21	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅞	Cott Corp	26	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	⅞	CottCorp wt		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅞	3¼	Cousins wt		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31¼	20¼	CoxCbl Com	45	15	22¼	22	22	— ½
6¼	3¼	Craig Corp	7	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6	5¼	CramrE .21t	25	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	28	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ 1⅛
4½	3	Crest Foam	41	8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
4	1⅞	Crestmont		10	2	2	2	
23¼	18	Crmpton .86	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
67¼	53	Cross AT .42	33	28	54	53½	53½	— ½
12½	10½	CrowlM .30a	5	1	11	11	11	
25⅞	16⅜	CwnCP 1.16t	22	48	21⅛	20	20	— 1⅜
13	8½	Crownl .c5e	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil		12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17(	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	2	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
14¼	8	Cubic Cp .20	12	30	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4¼	3	Curtis Math		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18⅜	6½	CutterA .44	10	106	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
18	6¾	CutterB .44	10	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17½	12½	CW Transpr	5	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
		D						
6½	4¼	Daitch .26e	7	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
19	15	Danielin .24	9	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
3½	2	Data Contrl		2	2	2	2	
22⅛	18⅞	Data Dcumt	8	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
4⅜	3	Data Prod	27	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
13⅞	8⅛	DavsFd .06h	11	77	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	DayMin .10e	47	59	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
5¾	3	Daylin wt		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1½	DCL Inc	2	47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26	14⅜	Dearb St .25	8	26	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
5⅛	4	DeJur Amsc	10	1	4¾	4¼	4¼	
13¾	9	Del Labs	7	1	9	9	9	
7⅛	2½	DeltaCp Am	17	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¼	10½	Dltn Fd .50a	5	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	32½	Den Tal Ez	25	31	36¾	35½	35½	— 1⅝
21¼	18¾	Depsitr 1.20	8	4	19	18¾	19	
3⅛	1½	Dero Ind		27	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
34	19¼	Deseret Ph	23	80	24¼	23	23	— 1⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Designcr Jw	9	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Detecto Scal		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
41½	16½	Dv Am 1.39t	7	145	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9½	Devon App	6	48	9⅞	8½	8½	— 1½
14½	10½	DHJ Indust	20	14	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅜	DiamM Dril	13	36	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— 1⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Diebold VC		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
28	17⅜	DillardSt .40	8	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Diodes Inc	27	19	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
5⅛	3½	Discont Fab	8	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	13	Diversey .52	9	2	13¾	13	13⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	6	Dixilyn Cor		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	36½	DomesPetrl	36	29	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	
20⅞	18¼	Domtar .60	17	54	20	19⅞	20	
6¼	2⅞	Drew Natl		57	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
23¼	21¼	DrexU 1.97e		4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Driver Harr		3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
12¼	7	DrFair .40b	9	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Dunlop .14e	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Duraloy Co		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅜	DurTst .23b	12	24	10¾	10⅛	10¼	— ½
4⅞	3	Dynalec .75t	25	50	3⅛	3	3	
10¼	7	Dynell .48t	12	15	7	6¼	6½	— ¼
		E						
10⅝	9⅛	ESysim .80	5	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅞	EriScheb .32	12	14	14⅛	14	14	
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
28¼	18¾	EasonOil .30	19	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	4¾	EsinAir .47t	6	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
20	17⅞	EasternCo 1	7	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
11⅝	9¼	Eastrn Frgt	7	8	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅛	Eazor Expr	125	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
3¾	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	11	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
20	11½	Ecodyne	22	11	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
21½	10	Eddingtn O	5	28	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
12¼	6	Edmos .13	6	45	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Edo Corp	8	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20⅛	10½	EhrnhPh .20	9	14	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	54	50	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
8½	6⅞	El Hose .20r	11	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¾	7¾	Electrn Eng	10	46	8½	8	8½	— ⅛
34⅝	24¾	Electrn .60b	14	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
10⅞	5¼	Electsp .36t	9	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	ElginNat wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1-16
22	15⅛	Elk Horn .88	15	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	El Tronics	10	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Emenee Cp	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Empress Int	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅜	2	EquityNat		20	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Ernst A .54t	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Ero Ind	7	18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¾	3⅝	Espey Mfg		10	3⅝	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	Esq Rad El	4	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4¼	3	Essex Chem	9	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17¼	10⅛	Etz Lavud L	9	55	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— 1¼
8⅞	5⅞	Euthenc .48t		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
17¼	12	Evans Arts	16	1	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅝
35¾	14⅜	Excelinv Co	20	52	16	15	15½	— ⅜
20½	15⅜	Executn .24	22	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		F						
7¾	3¾	Fab Ind	9	58	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
8⅞	7	Fabien .40a	7	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅞	FabrCe .03e	10	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2	1	Fabrics Nat		7	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8¼	5	FairTax Mil	4	5	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
15½	10¼	FairNob .48t	7	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
11¼	7¼	Falcon Sbd	15	174	9¾	9¼	9⅝	
18¼	8¾	Fam Dol Str	16	16	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
15¼	6⅝	Fash Fabric	9	25	7½	7⅛	7½	
2½	2	Fed Resrces		33	2⅛	2	2	
16	11½	Felmont Oil	12	75	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
12½	6⅝	Fetsway .32	5	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Fibrebrd wt		10	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
44⅝	34	FideIG 3.11e	10	26	37½	36¼	36¾	— ½
19¼	11	FidelcGr wt		11	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Fields Plast		4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
13⅜	11½	FilmCp .02h	8	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	10	FiltDyn .01e	9	50	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅜
31½	17¼	InSanB .20	6	73	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	126	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
17	14⅞	FstCon SB 1	13	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
25	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	13	22¾	22½	22¾	
3⅞	2⅝	Fst Denv wt		7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
5⅛	3⅜	Fst Hartfrd	25	2	4½	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	FstS&LS .40	5	17	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
44⅞	39⅛	FstWis 3.58e	12	11	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
2	12½	FlschP 1.11t	8	70	13	12	12	— 1
7¾	4	Fishman .20		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	3½	Flaggind .12	5	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7	5⅜	Flagstaff	9	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15¼	13¼	Flight Safty	16	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
8⅛	2¾	Flock Ind	11	25	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Fla Capital	9	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37¼	27¼	Fluke M .85t	15	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
25¾	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		70	16⅝	15⅛	15¼	— 1¼
4⅞	3½	Foodram Sp		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
110¼	94½	Ford Can 3a	7	z100	97	97	97	— ¼
12	8½	Forest C .17	13	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
10	5¼	ForestL .21t		7	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
9⅛	7⅛	FrankRl .76	14	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12⅞	8⅜	FrankNu .32	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
20⅜	14⅜	Fresnillo .40	15	51	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅜
17⅝	7	Frier Ind	7	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
25½	16	Frigitronic	35	19	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	6	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
5⅛	3¼	FrontAir wt		18	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
		G						
13⅞	8¼	Gabriel Ind	8	2	9	9	9	
16	9⅝	Garan .26a	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8	Garcia Corp	10	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	Garind .30	14	11	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Gaynor Staf	6	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Gearhrt .24e	10	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
2⅝	2	Gen Buildrs	15	44	2	2	2	
37¼	21¼	G Cinma .32	11	2	21¼	21	21	— ¼
7	5	enEduc Sv	10	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
4⅛	3	G Empl .02e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅞	G Housewer	4	5	5⅛	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Gen Interior		5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Gen Plywod		12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Gen Resrch	7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6	Genge Ind	9	32	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Genisco Tch	19	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞	
23	10⅜	Geon Ind	15	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Gerber Sci	33	23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¾	Giant F .50a	7	18	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛
7⅞	1⅞	Giant Str Cp	3	34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	7	GiantYel .40	24	710	9 7-16	8 5-16	9⅝	+ 15-16
2⅝	1¼	Gilbert Cos		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Gladng .13t	9	32	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Glasrock Pr		17	5	4⅝	4⅝	¼
8½	6⅝	Gin Ger .10r	6	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10¾	9½	GlenDis .42t	14	11	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	Gloucstr En	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Glover Inc	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅞	6⅛	Gidblatt .36	7	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
26¼	17⅜	Golden Cycl	15	30	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	13	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	7⅛	GoodLS .05a	7	167	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Gorm R .60	9	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	Gouldinc wt		12	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
10	9½	Gould T .78e	11	6	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	30	Grainger .27	30	4	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
12	6½	Grand Auto	8	1	7	7	7	
6⅜	2⅝	Granite Mgt	13	46	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	GrasVa .16e	8	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gray Mfg	10	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		21	1	⅞	1	
4¼	2¾	GtBasin Pet	53	75	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCh .0e5	11	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7½	GScott Smkt	6	4	7½	7⅝	7½	
25½	10½	Greenm .92t	9	8	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	GREIT 1.20	10	3	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	GryndC .20e	4	20	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	20½	GRI Cp .06	22	24	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅞
19⅝	14⅝	GrossTlc .90	7	1	15	15	15	— ¼
11	7⅝	Grow C .32b	8	11	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Gruen Ind		9	3½	3	3	
1⅞	1⅛	GSC En .0e5	62	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	3¼	GTI Corp	23	8	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
11½	6	GuardMf wt		3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
10¼	5⅜	Guilfrd Mils	5	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ¼
21½	18	GlfMR 1.5e5	11	12	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	GulfMRlt wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	32⅜	Gulf Can .60	25	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	GulfRep In	4	16	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
35	24⅛	Glfstrm LD	14	36	28½	27½	28	— ⅛
		H						
7	3¼	Hallcft Hom	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8⅛	HallsMot .F40	6	2	9½	9¼	9¼	
10⅝	7⅛	HamilC .15e	9	12	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅛	Hampsh .29t	4	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Hamr Plan		36	7½	7	7	— ⅛
35	25¾	Harland .15	31	42	27	26½	26½	— ½
15⅞	9⅛	HartAlt .10p	10	22	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	Hartfld Zdy		6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
36½	31¾	Hartz Mt Fd	47	60	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Harvey Strs	14	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Hasbro Ind	10	4	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	
9¼	7⅜	Hasting .20a	8	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Haydn St .20	7	22	3⅛	3	3	
11⅛	6¼	Health Chm	9	5	6½	6½	6½	
5⅞	4⅝	HealthM .30	6	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Heinick Inst	10	16	2⅝	2½	2½	
15¼	12½	Helim 1.25e	10	15	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	11¾	HerMaj .48e	6	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
12⅞	7⅞	HertfJon .20	7	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	HIG Inc		10	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
10⅛	6½	HIShear Cp	8	33	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅝	Hillhaven	11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Hiptronics	16	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
48½	42	Holling 1.60	33	3	49½	47¾	49½	+ 1⅝
1⅝	1¼	Holly Corp	20	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
44½	38⅝	HomeOA .50	38	5	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
23	19⅝	HormelG .81	12	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18¾	16	Hoskins 1	9	3	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
22⅝	19⅛	HospM 1.67e	11	9	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
3	1½	HospMtg wt		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	Hosp Mtr In	16	5	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
25¼	20⅞	Hotel I 2.07e	9	3	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
18⅛	9¼	House Ron	10	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11½	7½	House Vi .32	11	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	20⅜	Houst Oil M	26	762	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Howell Ind	11		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53	40⅛	HubellA 1.03	15	9	41⅝	41	41	— 1
53½	40⅛	HubellB 1.03	15	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
57⅝	46⅛	HudBOG .60	33	3	48⅝	48	48	+ ⅛
6	4⅞	Hudson Gen		11	5	5	5	
19¼	11⅞	Hoffmn .40e	8	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	HumHlt .42t	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
24½	19¼	HuskyO.l .15	16	27	21¼	21	21	— ¼
17⅞	6⅝	Hycel Inc		32	8¼	8	8	
24½	17¼	Hydrm pf.60		1	19	19	19	— ¼
28⅛	18	YygFd 1.23t	7	20	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
		I						
	16¾	ICBCorp .42	11	2	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
24	19⅝	ICM R 1.76e	11	4	20⅜	20½	20¾	+ ¼
4¾	1¼	Ill Wrld Enc		7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8½	5¾	IMC Magnet	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	4½	Imoco Gate	6	21	6	6	6	
49⅝	36¼	ImpOil .60	35	100	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
6	3⅞	InarcoCp .12	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	53⅞	IndplPL pf 4		z200	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	+ ½
20⅝	10⅜	Inexco Oil	25	95	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Inflight Pict		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	InlandCr .08	9	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Instron Cp	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Instrum Sys	12	14	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12½	6⅛	IntegRe .19t	8	35	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
7⅞	3	Intrmedco	23	20	3½	3⅜	3½	
1½	⅝	Intl Banknot		123	11-16	⅝	11-16	— 1-16
13⅝	7½	Int Foodsvc	8	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	InFuneral S	8	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12	IntGenin .70	7	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Int Prot .10	7	55	10⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— 1⅝
7⅛	4⅛	Int Sea .35r	5	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Int Stretch		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Interphoto	8	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅛	20	Interpol Ltd	20	11	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
30	12⅛	Intersystm	16	2	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
6½	3½	Investm Fla	6	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
36⅛	26¼	InDiv A 1.60	5	50	27⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
9⅞	7	InvDivB .45	5	43	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	InvestFd .60	21	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	InvRIT 1.32e	15	8	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
10¾	7⅝	Inv Roy .14a	16	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Iroquois Ind	15	31	9⅞	9½	9⅜	— ¼
10⅞	5⅞	Irvin Indust	11	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅞	ISC Ind .30	9	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11⅞	7	Izel Cbrp	101	28	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	ITI Corp	58	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		J - K						
6½	5⅛	Jaclynin .36	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	7⅞	Jacobs En	11	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	Jamswy .69t	5	18	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
13	7⅝	Jeannette	17	35	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
13¼	5½	Jefferson Str		21	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24¼	16¼	Jervis 1.30t	7	15	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— 1⅛
5⅛	3	Jetronic Ind	13	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅝	12⅛	Jewelcor	13	33	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	24	JohnPd .08h	41	11	33	32¾	32¾	— ¾
9¾	8	Jupiter Ind	6	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11	8½	K Tel Intl	12	21	8½	8	8	— ⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Kaisr In .17t	10	113	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Kalvex Inc	13	37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅛	KaneMill wt		15	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
37½	26½	KanebSv .86	11	21	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	17⅞	Kauf Brd wt		31	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Kenton Corp		40	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Kalchum Co	22	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16	Kewanee .48	12	15	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ¼
7	4¼	Key Co .20	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
6⅝	5⅝	Keystin .10e	13	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6½	Killearn Pr	5	10	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Kin Ark Crp		28	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	—
25½	16⅜	KingRd .09e	12	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
27½	21½	Kirbyind .44	6	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
18⅞	5⅜	Kit Mfg	10	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	KleerVu Ild	32	17	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
18¼	9⅝	Kleinerts		32	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
10½	8½	Kliklok .50	7	17	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Knicker Toy	8	26	17½	17	17	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	KnottHot .60		10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
23	16⅛	Kolmorg .40	15	6	16¾	16½	16½	
27¾	10½	KohnStr .10	8	9	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
		L						
3⅞	2	LaBarge		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	10½	Lafay Radio	7	43	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	425	161	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
12¾	8	LaMaur .36	9	15	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅜
8½	5⅛	Lane W .41t	7	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
6½	5	LaPointe .20	5	20	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Lndmrk Ld	27	30	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
6	3⅛	Laneco Inc	8	14	3½	3⅜	3½	
16⅝	14	LarwR 1.23e	11	34	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	LarwinR wt		43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
38	20½	WCA Corp	13	194	25	24⅝	24⅞	
11½	3⅞	LCA Cp wt		13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14	7½	LcGran Cp	9	62	7¾	7½	7¾	
20	11⅝	Les Ronl .20	11	87	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
9⅝	6	Leader Intl		28	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Leadr Hous	10	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Leasc Cp wt		33	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Leath Co .40	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅜	Lee Entr .30	12	14	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Lee Natl	25	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
20½	10	Leigh Pr .40	7	54	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
13⅞	7½	Leisure Tec	5	19	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— 1
55½	41⅞	LernerSt .96	8	6	41¾	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	25½	LernerSt wt		31	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	LesFay .32b	7	41	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
13⅜	10⅜	LewisBF .20	9	7	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Luberty Fab		32	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
4½	2	Librty Lees		2	2	2	2	—
4¼	3⅛	LilyLynn A	7	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Lincoln Am		16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
22	17	Lloyds Elec	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	2	Lodge Ship		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Lohmn .32a	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	LoewThe wt		234	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Logistic Ind	11	8	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
26½	22¼	Louis Cm 1b	7	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	LSB In .55t	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¾	LTVCorp wt		47	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Luby Corp	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Lundy Elec	7	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Lynch Corp		9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		M						
2⅛	1½	Macro Chat		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16¾	15½	Me PbS 1.20	11	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
1⅞	1	Maliry Ran	56	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	3⅜	MamMrt .22		18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
6¾	4⅛	Mangel Strs	10	49	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	Marindupe	12	13	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
10¾	6¾	Mark Contrl	26	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	Marlene Ind	16	2	4	4	4	
9½	6¼	Marshall Fd	5	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	Marshal Ind	11	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	Masland .40	9	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅝	MaterR .10e	18	6	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
10⅝	5	MaulBro .20	9	6	6	5⅞	6	
11⅞	9⅝	Maule I .30e	11	5	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	McCrory wt		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
c10½	7⅛	McCro wt n		75	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
8½	5⅛	McCull Oil	8	67	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	17	McDonh .40	8	12	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	McKeon Cn	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	MDC Corp	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	12½	Means FW 1	9	1	13	13	13	
16⅛	10¾	Medalst .28	7	9	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Medaln Leis	9	4	4	4	4	
13	6	Medenco .08	8	72	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
43½	34¼	MediaGn .54	16	20	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
7¾	2½	Mego Intl. In		9	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19¼	8⅝	Mercant Ind	9	164	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Meridian In	26	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
14½	9	MarleN .20a	7	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Metrocare	7	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11½	3⅞	Metro Grtg	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Mich Genl	6	30	4⅛	4	4	
4⅛	3⅜	MichSug .10	40	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅞	Mich S pf.24		9	3	3	3	— ⅛
33¾	21⅜	Microwave	12	13	21⅝	20⅜	20⅞	— 1⅜
17¾	12⅝	Midld C .30b	6	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
11⅞	7⅞	Midld Glass	7	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	10¼	MidRub .24e	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	MidwFin .36	11	2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅝	Milgo Elect	10	194	19⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— 2⅞

(Continued on next page.)

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

Cousins Mortgage and Equity Investments

1,300,000 Shares of Beneficial Interest

(Par Value $1 Per Share)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated — Bear, Stearns & Co. — Cazenove Incorporated

Clark, Dodge & Co. Incorporated — Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated — Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated

Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc. — EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan Securities Corp. — Robert Fleming Incorporated — Hayden Stone Inc.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.

McDonald & Company — Nomura Securities International, Inc. — Paribas Corporation

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shields Securities Corporation

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. — G. H. Walker & Co. Incorporated — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Bankhaus Marcard & Co. — Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co. — Gerling Global Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Sloman Bank K. G.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg — Zentralkasse nordwestdeutscher Volksbanken Aktiengesellschaft

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U.S.$22,000,000

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Italy ....Lire	17,500	35,000			
Africa, French Community (air) ...$	45.00	90.00	Libya (air) ....$	54.00	108.00
Africa, South (air) ...$	76.50	153.00	Madagascar (air) ....$	67.50	135.00
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Canada (air) ....$	76.50	153.00	Nigeria (air) ....$	76.50	153.00
India (air) ....$	76.50	153.00	Pakistan (air) ....$	76.50	153.00
Iran, Irak (air) .....$	54.00	108.00	Persian Gulf (air) ..$	76.50	153.00
Israel (air) ....$	45.00	90.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ..$	54.00	108.00
Japan, Korea (air) ..$	93.75	187.50	Sierra Leone (air) ..$	76.50	153.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	54.00	108.00	S. America (air) ....$	76.50	153.00
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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	9⅝	Miller H	4	11	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
12¾	9⅞	MillOnx .54t	8	4	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
37⅜	25¾	Mil Roy .10e	18	3	28¼	28	28	— ¾
45	37	MirrAl 1.20a	10	6	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
19⅛	13	MoBeef Pkr	5	55	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
6¾	5¼	MoKanTx ct		1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
41¼	23½	Mitchell En	19	12	24⅞	24	24	— ⅝
4¾	2⅛	Mite Corp	9	27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	5	MoAmCo Cp	5	18	4	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
18⅛	11	MobHom .20	8	66	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅞
8⅛	6⅛	Modern Md	6	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9¼	7	Mlvbden wt		37	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅜
12	6¾	Moog Inc	9	7	11	10⅞	10¾	— ¼
16⅛	12½	MtgGr 1.24e	11	34	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
6½	4¼	Morton S .32	6	25	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅞	4⅛	MottSup .41t	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Mouldings		19	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18	16⅝	MtVernM 1	8	2	17	17	217	
9½	6⅞	Mov Star .36	6	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
12½	9½	MPB Cp .32	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
15⅛	13½	Multi Amp	18	6	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
7⅝	6⅝	MWA .25r	8	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
		N						
5	3½	Napco Ind	9	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
7⅞	5	Narda Micr	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Alfalfa	10	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅞	1⅜	NatBellas H	19	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	N Distr .10e	11	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21⅞	12⅜	Nat Gen wt		55	18	16⅞	17	— 1¼
7⅛	4¾	Nat Gn wt n		20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	NatHlth Ent	11	28	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅜	1	Natind wt		17	1	1	1	— ⅛
16¾	6¼	NKinney Cp	6	533	6½	6	6	— ⅜
22½	12¼	NMedEn .10	9	13	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	13½	Nat Paragn	10	73	13½	13	13	— ½
8⅛	5⅜	Nat Silv .20e	5	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Nat System		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	7⅞	NatinwH .20	8	5	8½	8	8½	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	NedhmP .30	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Nelsner .20	30	3	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	NellDon .35t	37	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10½	8	NelsonL .50t	8	25	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Neonex .05	6	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	58	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Newcor .60	8	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
48⅛	31¼	NEng Nuclr	24	10	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
6¾	5⅜	NHamp Ball	12	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
1½	1	Newidria M	50	35	1	1	1	
24¼	16	NMexA .84t	54	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
4	2⅜	Newpark Rs	73	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
18½	9⅛	N Proc .35e	11	174	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
35½	13¾	NYTimes .60	73	21	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	NiagFS .20a	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅜	Nichols SE	6	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
22½	20¾	NJBPI 2.01e	9	8	20½	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7⅝	Noel Indust	6	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
26⅞	23⅝	Nort So Ry	99	9	26½	25¾	25¾	— 1⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Nortek Inc	20	26	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5½	2¼	NorAm Dev	5	14	3	2¾	2¾	
5¼	2¼	NoAmMt wt		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
15¼	9	NorAm Roy	12	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	5¾	NorCdn Oils	23	302	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	+ 3-16
60⅞	56¼	N IPS pf4.25		220	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	19	NNGMob wt		65	27⅝	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
7¼	5¼	Novo Corp.	7	11	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Nuclear Dat		22	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅞	16⅞	NumacO Gs	32	11	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
42¼	24½	Offshore Co	13	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
23½	18⅞	OhioBrass 1	13	6	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
20	13⅝	Oh Sealv .20	15	22	14	14	14	
25½	16⅝	OKC Crp .80	7	10	22½	21¾	21½	— 1¼
5⅞	2⅝	Old Town		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	4⅞	Olla Ind	6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1	OmgLTV wt		60	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
42¾	30½	OnanCp .20e	12	8	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
28⅞	13⅞	OpenRd Ind	7	7	13⅞	13	13	— ⅝
19⅝	13¼	OriolHo .10h	7	13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅞	2⅛	Ormand Inds	50	23	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11½	8⅝	OSullivn .50	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21	13⅝	Outdr Sprt 1	12	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	
20⅞	13⅝	OverhDr .32	11	45	15	15	15	
41	31½	Over Sh .10e	15	97	36¾	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Oxford Elec	50	20	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Ozark Airlin	12	60	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
2¼	1¼	P&F Indust	20	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	2⅛	Pac Cst Prp		11	3	3	3	
22⅝	20⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		10	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
20	18½	PGE pf 1.37		2	19¼	18¾	18¾	
17⅛	16⅞	PGRd pf1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31¾	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
28¾	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
27½	25⅞	PG 7.8pf1.76		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	P Holdg .34	10	23	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
17	16⅛	PHold pf1.20		28	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
64	58⅛	PacLt pf4.58		240	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ½
16¼	14¾	PNwTel 1.04	11	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
19	13	PacSv L .28	5	9	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
18⅜	11½	Pall Corp	20	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9	5½	PalomF .10e	6	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅛	15¼	PatoM 1.64e	9	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradf	19	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Pantasote		6	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	ParaPkg .20	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8	6	ParkEle .47t	16	2	6	6	6	
6⅝	3¼	Parklan Hos	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
13	5¾	Parkwy Dis	13	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
28	19⅛	Parsons .33e	19	20	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	Pat Fash .24	4	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21¼	16	Patagoni Cp	10	4	16	15⅞	16	
9⅞	6½	PatoCG .10e	23	260	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¾
29	22	Peel Elder	27	7	24⅞	24	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Pemcor Inc	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12¾	10½	PenEng .60a	7	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
13⅞	11¾	PennRIEst	10	7	13	12¾	13	
1⅜	1⅛	Pentron Ind	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29½	21	PepBoys 1	7	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
23⅝	18¼	PEPI Inc	10	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6½	5	Perini .20e	6	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Permaner	28	49	7½	7⅛	7½	
8¼	4⅞	Pertec Corp	10	6	5¼	5	5	— ¼
4⅝	3¾	Phil LD .52r	4	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Phoenix Stl	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Pic n Pay St	12	6	7	7	7	
9½	5⅞	Piedind .24	6	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Pioner Plas	14	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Pioneer Sys	19	23	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5⅛	Pioneer Tex	7	13	5½	5⅛	5½	
61⅞	33	PlIDMo 1.20		21	34	31¾	31¾	— 2⅝
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVT .57e	10	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
45⅞	35½	Pittway .60b	17	52	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
21⅛	10⅝	PizzaCp Am	16	28	10⅞	10⅝	10½	— ⅝
57	42	Plac Dv 1.60	20	1	57	57	57	
10⅞	5⅞	Plant Ind	16	3	5½	5½	5½	
36½	23⅝	Planirnics	13	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
3¼	1½	Plaza Group	7	52	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
8½	5⅛	PlyGem .23t	7	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
3½	3⅛	Plym Rub A		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25½	23½	PNBM 2.12e	10	9	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
6¼	3½	PNB MR wt		18	3½	3⅜	3½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pneumo Dy		8	4	3⅞	4	
5½	2⅞	Poloron Pd		22	3⅝	3½	3½	
15	10	Polychr .65t	10	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
8⅞	4½	Potter Inst		17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	6¼	Prairie Oil	30	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	13¾	Pratt Lmb 1	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	4	Pratt Rd .20	8	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11⅛	6¼	Prel Corp	5	45	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅝	PrenHall .84	12	6	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
13⅞	5¾	Presley Cos	4	68	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Preston .28e	13	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Price Capitl		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9¼	Prime Equit	9	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Proler Stl 1	9	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	ProCT 1.80e	12	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ProvGas .72	5	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2¾	2⅞	PrdRIE .22e	19	25	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
28	15	PrudBdg .24	14	19	15⅛	15	1	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Prud Fund		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼

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12¼	8	PSA Inc wt		38	8½	8	8	— ⅞
15½	10½	PubcoPtl .15	30	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
60	57	PSCol pf4.25		z400	57	56⅞	57	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Pulle Hmes	5	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
10¼	6¾	PuntaGrd Is	7	19	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
12⅞	7	PuritFsh .20	5	42	8	7½	7⅞	
19¼	12¼	PutnmsS .35	8	20	15¼	14½	14½	
19½	10⅛	Quebcor Inc	19	7	17	17	217	— ¼
15½	12¾	Ranchrs Ex	22	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36½	25	RangrO Can	83	37	26⅝	25⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
34⅝	25⅛	Ransbrg .52	11	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4½	RapdAm wt		41	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7	4½	Rath Pack		6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	4½	Ray Resrcs	16	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10⅝	7½	RaymPr .40	8	5	8¼	8	8	— ¼
19⅛	17⅛	RealEst 1.40	13	4	18	18	18	
15⅝	12⅞	RltInT 1.20a	13	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23½	19¼	Rlt RT 2.03e	10	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Crp	7	546	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
17¾	14¼	RefrigT .12e	10	11	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
12	10	Rem Ar .80	8	7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2	⅞	RepMtUn wt		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
51	30½	RepNat NY	8	13	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
68¾	48⅛	ReschCtl .58	29	11	52	51½	51½	— ¾
11⅝	7⅞	Reservo OG	21	32	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Resistflx .20	9	1	7	7	7	— ¼
4⅞	2¾	ResrtsIntl A		35	3	2⅞	3	
4¾	2	Rest Assoc		9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Rex Nor .14t	5	7	3½	3⅜		
9¾	5	RH Med Svc	7	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Jiblet Prod	5	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
5½	2 3⅛	Richford In		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6½	2	Jichion .20	6	53	3⅛	3½	3½	
8⅛	6⅛	RicoArg Mn		12	8½	8	8	— ⅝
2½	1	Riker Maxs		19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Riker Mx pf		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	7	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
10	6¼	RiftFin .2 b	12	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	Robino Lad	5	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32½	20¾	Robintech	23	72	82⅛	62½	261	— 1
6⅛	4⅞	Roblin Ind	5	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅞	Rockway .80	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3	1½	Rockw Cmp	15	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	18	Rogers Corp	25	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Roland Intl	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13¼	7	Rollins Intl	8	5	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Ronco Telep	5	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4	3	Rosenau Br		1	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
10¾	6¾	Rossmor Cp	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Rossmor wt		31	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
26½	18	Rowan .14	14	12	19	18⅛	18¼	— ⅞
12⅞	8	Rowind .60t	12	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	54	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅜	RoyBus .32r	6	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅞	RoyBch Col	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¼	1¾	RSC Indust	28	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Ruddick Cp	6	27	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
3⅝	2¼	Rusco Ind	22	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15½	10½	RusslMil .40	6	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
33¼	20	JustCft .40	11	6	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
29¼	13½	RyanH .05e	13	63	18¼	18	18	
31⅞	21⅞	RydrSys wt		8	23	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4¾	Ryersn Hay		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		S						
43⅝	32¾	SabineR .44	22	28	35	33⅛	34	— 1
5½	4	SaftranSy A	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	14¼	StJohnsT .62	5	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Salem Corp	129	10	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	Sambo Rest	34	75	23⅛	22	22¼	— 1⅛
7⅝	6⅝	SCarlo .82r		5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
14½	13⅝	SDieG pf 1		32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	9	7	40	39½	40	+ ¼
7¾	3½	Santias .12	9	123	4¼	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	Sargent Ind		1	4 3½	3½	3½	
17⅛	10⅝	SaundrL .10	7	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
7	4½	Savoy Ind		5	5	4⅞	5	
9⅝	7¼	Schenuit Ind	9	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅞	2¾	Schiller Ind		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅝	9	Scient Atlan	19	8	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼

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10	8	Scope Ind		1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
8¾	4	Scottex Cp		9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	21⅞	ScottyHo .05	30	12	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
10⅝	8¼	ScrivBog .32	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	154	6	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅜
22	13½	Sea Contain	9	11	13⅞	13	13	— ¾
10	7⅞	Season All	11	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15	9⅞	SecMt 1.17e	8	x101	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
2¼	1	SecMtn wt		58	1	1	1	
15⅝	7	Sec Plastics	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	7½	Selas Cp .27		12	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
7⅝	4⅞	Seligm Asso	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	11⅞	SelIgLfz .40	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
23½	12½	Semtec .48t	12	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Sequoyah In		353	11-16	⅝	⅝	— ¼
14⅝	8	ServiceCp 1	9	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	8	Servisco .30	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
6⅛	4	Servo Corp	8	210	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅝	6⅝	SGLInd .45t	8	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Shattck Den	23	28	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
24½	14⅛	Shawl n.17e	12	53	15½	15	15	— ½
13¾	8¼	ShelrR .05e	7	26	8½	8	8	— ½
13⅛	9	ShndCp .71t	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9	
21¼	13½	Shnandh Oil	22	8	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
35	21⅛	Sherwd Med	12	8	21½	21½	21½	
16⅜	13⅜	Showbt .40a	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13	8½	ShulmTr En	10	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	5	80	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
19½	10¾	Sierracin Co	28	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Sifco Ind .24	12	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sigma Inst	8	7	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
18½	13⅝	SllenICp .40	9	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
18⅞	9	SikesCp .20	8	150	9	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅞
8	6⅞	Simkins .50	9	1	7	7	7	
9	6⅛	Simplex Ind	7	12	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
18¾	11¾	Simplex Wir		3	17¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
3⅛	2½	Sitkin SmPt	17	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	10¼	SkyCity Strs	8	8	15¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
4⅜	2⅞	SMDInd .78I	7	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11¼	5	Solitron .06		63	6⅞	5¼	5⅞	— ¼
16⅞	10½	Sonder Brdc	8	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Sorg Paper	14	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38½	16	Soundsn .40	7	62	17	16	16	— ⅝
114¼	111	SCE pf8.70		3	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+ ⅞
105⅛	103	SCE pf7.58		1	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
20⅞	19⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
22¼	18¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		7	18⅛	18½	18½	
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.1	...	34	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Sou Real Ui	9	2	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	32	16	54¼	53⅛	53⅛	— 1⅜
38⅞	33	Swstlnv .70a	14	22	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ½
24½	14	Specty Rest	10	13	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Spector Ind	19	24	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
10	7⅜	Spectra .24	6	18	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Spectro .18b	6	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
7	3½	SpedOP .19t	37	11	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	Speizmn Ind	4	20	5½	5½	5½	
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .321	5	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅛	Splentex .68	5	8	10	9½	9½	— ½
14½	8¾	SSP In .12r	6	2	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ½
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	6	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
4⅝	3	Std Containr	9	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Std Dredge		9	3	2⅞	3	
14⅛	10	StdDredg pf		z100	10	10	10	
25¼	13⅞	StdMo:A .42	10	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	10	7	2½	2½	2½	
37½	31	StdPred 1	5	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
28¼	24⅞	St Shrs 1.62t		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
24	17¼	StThoms .36	7	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	Stange .20	20	1	18	18	18	
7	4¾	StanlyA .40t	19	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Stardust Inc	11	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16¾	11¾	StatesL .48e	5	7	12⅜	12	12	
24¾	14⅝	Statham Ins	14	23	16	16	16	— 1
12½	7⅛	Stelber Ind	11	22	8¼	8	8	— ¼
31½	19	Steon Ch .28	14	5	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
2¼	1½	Sterl Electr		10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	4	SterlPre .28t	8	21	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Sterndent	7	59	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ¾
47½	38	Sternco A	44	2	42	42	42	+ ½
7⅝	4½	Stevcoknit	5	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
20⅛	15½	StopShop .90	8	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
18⅞	12¾	STP Cp .60	9	53	12¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅞
3⅛	2	Strattn Grp	9	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
5½	4⅞	Struth Wells		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Summit Org	3	43	1½	1½	1½	

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8⅛	5½	SunCityl .25	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22	19	Sun Elec Cp	15	10	19¼	19	19	
9¾	6	Sunair .12e	8	14	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
7	5⅛	SupFdSv .20	8	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
3 5-16	2 9-16	Supercr .10e	7	2	3	3	3	
12⅛	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	11	1	10	10	10	— ¼
17½	11½	Sup Surg Mf	14	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Superscop	7	42	18⅛	17⅝	17½	— ⅝
9	5⅛	Susquhana		78	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	10½	Susqu pf.50k		18	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Synalloy	9	22	4	3⅞	4	
87¼	45⅛	Syntex .40	16	217	53⅝	51¼	51½	— 2½
32⅛	21¼	Sysco .05e	17	12	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ 1¼
8⅝	3½	System Eng	16	29	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Techcl Oper	15	13	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
3	1⅞	Techcl Tape	9	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19¼	10½	Tchnicolor	9	32	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol		68	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	18	Telefix 1.29t	7	6	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
34½	20⅛	Telprompt	24	435	22⅛	20⅞	21¼	— ⅞
3⅛	1½	Telex Cp wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3	Tenna Corp		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		41	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Tensor Cp	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	48	32	15¾	15½	15½	
25¼	17¼	TesoroPt wt		87	17½	16½	16⅛	— 1
8	4⅝	TexasInt Co	13	23	5½	5¼	5¼	
66¼	62½	TxPL pf4.56		2100	62½	62	62	— 1
7⅞	4½	Texstar	6	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	TFI Co Inc	9	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Thrftmt .05e	300	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
14¼	6¾	Tidwell .30	6	16	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	Timple Ind	6	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3¼	Trimus Opt	90	31	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
25⅛	12⅛	Tokheim .35	10	20	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
11½	4¼	Tolchin Inst	7	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
105½	100	TolEd pf7.76		2210	103½	103½	103½	— ½
58	55⅞	TolEd pf4.25		2125	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ¼
24⅞	12⅛	ToppsG .20e	13	5	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅞
8	4⅞	TownCnt .20	6	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅞	7¾	TranLux .35	22	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Trnsair .01e		33	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	15	TWA wt		1401	21	17¾	17⅛	— 3⅛
9¼	6⅞	Treadw .31t	8	43	6⅞	6	6¼	— ⅛
9½	6½	TriStMt .06e	6	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2 15-16	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	55	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Tufico Corp	6	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
12½	6¾	Turbodyne	17	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
28½	19⅞	Turner C 1a	6	8	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	TwinFair In	6	18	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Tyco Labs	8	33	9½	9	9	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅞	UIP Corp	11	72	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	11⅞	UnFinl .74t	6	4	11¾	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	17	Uninvest .60	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27½	24⅞	UnaTr 2.32e	10	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Unam Tr wt		6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	UnAirPr .40	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4	2¼	UnAsbes .07	6	41	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	— 1-16
2⅛	1½	UnBrand wt		74	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	16½	UnCosF .82t	12	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅞	9⅛	Un Dollar St	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3	2⅛	Unit Foods	6	48	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	23	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	½	UnNatCp wt		5	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
7¼	⅝	Un Nat wt n		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70	3	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13	UnP Dy .60a	5	17	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
32⅞	25⅞	USBnT 1.97e		9	27¼	26½	26¾	— ⅜
7⅞	6¼	US Cer .10e	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19¼	10	US Filter	13	99	10¾	10	10	— ⅞
21¾	18¼	USLsR 1.70e	14	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	USLsg R wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	US Radium	8	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16⅛	15	USRltIn 1.36	16	14	15⅝	15½	15½	
10½	6½	US Reducin	8	12	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
29½	18½	Unitek Corp	14	42	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
31	22⅛	Unity Buy S	16	16	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅝
5	3⅞	UnivCig .05e	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1¾	Un Cont .04t	18	5	2	2	2	
12⅞	11½	Univ Marion		16	13	13	13	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Univ Resrcs	54	251	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	— 1⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Univ Sav .22	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20¾	13⅞	UrisBldg wt		115	22⅝	21¾	21¾	+ 1

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	URS Systms	8	21	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .20		1	10	10	10	
7	4⅝	UVInd wt		13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
7¼	3½	Val DOr Ind	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
20⅝	8⅝	VallesS 1.26t	10	10	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
6½	4	Valley Mtal	37	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
14	10¾	Valmac .20r	7	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅛	4⅞	Valspar .24	9	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5½	3¼	ValueLin D		8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	VanDorn .28	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅞	2¼	Varo Inc	11	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	9½	Venicln .20b	6	23	10	9½	9⅝	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Vernitron	9	28	3	2⅞	3	
5⅝	3	Vertipll Inc	13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¾	5⅝	Vescly Co	20	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
34⅞	19¼	Vetco Offsh	39	99	23⅝	22½	22⅞	— ½
5⅛	2½	Viewlev		22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Genl	2	17	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Vikoa Inc		17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
17¾	8⅞	Vintage Ent	6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8¼	5⅝	VLN Corp	7	19	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
55¾	49¾	VLNCp pf 3		1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
5⅛	2½	Vol Merch	23	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
17¼	13	Voplex .60	7	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
7½	5	Vulc Co .10	15	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	6	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
12⅞	11	Vulcinc pf 1		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
		W-Y-Z						
7⅝	5	WebMag .19	14	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9¼	Wackcnht .28	12	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	3¾	WadlEq .10e	11	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	13½	WagnrEl .48	7	5	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	6¼	Waineco Oil	21	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅞	WalcoN .20r	8	2	15	14¾	15	
22¼	10	WardCR Dg	17	153	13⅝	10½	13	
2½	1½	WardFds wt		1	1½	1½	1½	
8½	4	WardsCo .20	10	20	4	4	4	
14	4⅞	WarC pfC.05		101	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37	23⅝	WasPstB .40	11	x15	24⅝	23⅛	23⅞	— ¾
15	12⅛	WasRIT 1.04	7	29	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼
9	6⅛	Watsco .05t	10	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Weiman Co	7	22	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Weld Tu Am	12	19	4¼	4	4⅛	
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	6	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	78	23	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
22½	13¼	WestChP .72	11	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
61¾	59½	WTex pf4.40		z20	60	59¾	60	+ ½
3⅝	2	Westats Pll		19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Westby Fsh		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6¾	5⅛	Westrn Pet	21	8	5½	5 7-16	5 7-16	— 1-16
20⅝	15	Westn Finl	6	25	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Wstrn Orbis		17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2½	WstPac I wt		4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
15¾	7¾	Westran Ind	9	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	6	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	17⅞	Whiting 1.20	9	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Whittakr wt		46	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	1½	Wichita Ind		1	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2¾	Wilick Gibb	7	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Wmhous .20	7	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
5⅛	4	WilshrO .23t	22	19	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
12⅞	8¼	Wilson .20e	13	11	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
5⅞	4¼	WilsonBr .29	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	WilsonPh .12	22	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	8½	Winkimn .40	6	x6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Winston Mil	7	11	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
63	58	Wis P pf4.50		z20	62	62	62	+ 1
16	4¾	WolfHB .24	5	52	5	4⅞	5	
9⅝	6⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13	9¼	Woodmoor	7	19	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
2¾	2⅛	Wool Lt .10e	11	20	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	— 1-16
12⅞	7	Worces Cont	7	1	8	8	8	— ¼
12⅞	10⅝	Work Wr .60	6	19	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
16⅝	10	Wrather Cp	90	10	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Wright Har		257	1 9-16	1⅛	1½	
10¼	5	WTC Air .10	16	26	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
40⅜	19	WUI In .10e	11	6	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
4⅝	3	Wyle Labs	11	39	3⅛	3	3	
29⅞	12½	Wynn Oil	7	28	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼
14⅛	11¼	WymBan .48	10	10	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
17⅝	12⅝	Yates Ind	18	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Zero Mfg	36	13	4	4	4	
8½	4¾	ZimHom .24	15	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

r Lingus 8¼-81	98¼	99¼
n.Brands 8-81	99¼	100¼
glo-Am 7½-87	94½	95½
nax 8-76	100	101
nax 8¾-86	101½	102½
.EA 8½-86	100	101
hland 8-87	98¾	99¾
ist-Swiss 8-87	98¼	99¼
Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
N.P. 8¼-77	100	101
rclay 8¼-86	101	102
echam 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
CC 7¼-87	95¼	96¼
rg Warn 8-79	99½	100½
rregaard 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
I-PTT 8-85	99¼	100¼
risberg 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
rrier 8-87	98½	99½
Lafarge 8¾-86	101	102
F.E. 8-87	95¾	97¾
m Union	101	102
nl Oil 7-80	95¾	95¾
noco 8-86	99½	100½
nt Tel 8¼-86	101	102
pen City 8-84	98	99½
pen Coun 7¾-87	95½	96¼
pen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
rning 8½-85	102½	103½
t Ham 8-87	98¼	99¼
nmark 9-82	102½	103½
nmrk 7½-80	95	96
w Cor 8½-85	102½	103½
onl 7½-78	99¾	100¾
D.F 8½-86	101	102
I.B 7½-84	99	100½
I.B 8½-86	106	107
I.B. 7½-80	99	100
so 7½-78	98½	99½
so 8-85 Nov	100	101
com 8½-86	99	100
MitgBk 8½-86	99	100
rd 8-81	100½	101½
nMills 8-86	99¼	100¼
nMol 8¼-76	100½	101½
nMcl 8½-86	105¾	105¾
anges 8½-89	99¼	100¼
oller 8¼-86	100½	101½
E 8¼-86	100	101
ar Roy 8-87	98	99
as 8-78	99¼	100¼
as 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
mbros 7¾-87	98¼	99¼
sinki 8¾-85	100½	101½
l Samuel 8½-86	100½	101½
iand 8-37	95¾	97¼
I. 7½-92	94½	95½
I.I 8-87	96¼	97¼
Ireland 8¼-89	97¼	98¼
I.S.E. 8¼-85	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	100	101
Kimberley 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	102¾	103¾
Lyons 8¼-86	101	102
Metro Est 8¾-86	103½	104½
Monsanto 8¼-85	102¼	103¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101½	102½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94¼	95¼
Ontario 8¼-86	100½	101½
Oslo 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oils Elv 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
OwensCorn 9-86	104¾	105¾
Pekema 8¾-85	100	101
Pennwalt 8-86	98¾	99¾
Petronor 8½-86	99	100
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Plessey 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
Queensld 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Ralston 7½-87	95	96
Rank 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Richardson 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
S.A.S 8-88	97¼	100¼
Scott 8¾-86	103	104
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Sth Africe 8-87	97¼	98¼
Sybron 8-87	99	100
Textron 8¼-37	95½	96½
Transamer 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-84	100½	101½
Transocean 7½-87	95¼	96¼
T.R.W 8¼-85	102¼	103¼
Union Oil 7-79	95	96
Union Oil 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Utah 8-87	98¼	99¼
Volvo 8-87	99¼	100¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	100	101
Will Glyn 8¼-87	100	101
BroadHale 4¾-87	103¼	104¼
Chevron 5-88	139¼	140¼
Chesebg 6¼-84	145½	146½
Chrysler 4¾-88	78½	79½
Chrysler 5-88	86¾	87¼
Cont Tel 5½-88	102¼	103¼
Cumminsin 6¼-86	93¾	99¾
Dart Ind 4¾-87	110	111
EastKodak 4½-88	152	153
Feddars 5-92	79	80
Fed Dept 4½-85	112	114
Firestone 5-88	97	98
Ford 5-83	101	102
Ford 6-86	111½	112½
GenElec 4½-85	109½	110½
GenElec 4¼-87	105	106
Ce.. Foods 4⅝-82	92	93
C..nShop 5¼-87	114	—
Gillette 4¾-82	101½	102½
Halliburt 4½-87	126	127
Honeywell 5-83	114½	116½
Honeywell 6-86	112	113
I.S.E. 5-88	95½	96½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	101¼	102¼
J. Logan 4¾-83	96¾	97¼
LTV 5-88	54	55½
MarMidland 5-88	94¾	95¾
Mass Mut 6¾-87	93	94
Miles 4¾-93	101	102
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112½	113½
Motorola 4½-83	136½	137½
Murphy Oil 5-89	112¼	113¼
Nabisco 5¼-88	107¾	108¾
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	101
PanAm 5¼-88	73	74
Penney JC 4½-87	106½	107½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	122½	124
R.C.A. 5-88	96¾	97¾
Revlon 4¾-87	108½	109½
Revlon 4¾-87	99½	100½
Reynolds M 5-88	73½	74½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	107½	108½
Texaco 4½-88	105½	105½
20th Cent 5-87	61½	62½
UnCarb 4¾-82	97½	98½
WardFd 5¾-88	63	65
WarnLam 4½-87	120	121

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	74½	75½
AmMed 5½-92	72	74
Amexco 4¼-87	107	108
Am Mot 6-92	116	117½
Amoco 5½-84	122¾	124¾
Apco 6-89	91½	92½
Ausuisse 4¾-87	87	89
Amer Cen 4¾-88	80	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	117	118
Ashland 5-88	98½	99½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.01	95.10	128.81
Previous	99.03	95.12	129.16

Tokyo Exchange

April 24, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	326	Matsu El Wks	700
Canon Camera	265	Mits. Hvy Ind.	185
Dai Nip. Print.	377	Mitsubi Corp.	410
Fuji Bank	589	Mitsui Co.	420
Fuji Photo	380	Mitsukoshi	624
Hitachi	189	Nippon Elec.	209
Honda Motor	653	Sharp	225
C. Itoh	597	Shiseido	990
Jap. Air Lines	2,330	Sony Corp.	3,950
Kansai El P	935	Sumitomo Bk	—
Kao Soap	441	Taisho Marine	397
Kirin Brewery	393	Takeda Chem.	260
Komatsu	290	Teijin	235
Kubota I Wks	305	Tokyo Marine	760
Matsu E Ind.	36	Toray	193
		Toyota Motor	640

Eurodollars

April 24, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	8	8 1/4	+ 1/8
One Month	7 15/16	8 1/16	— 5/16
3 Months	8 1/16	8 3/16	+ 1/8
6 Months	8 1/4	8 3/8	+ 1/8
One Year	8 1/8	8 1/4	—

The Share Price Quotation of INVESTMENT PROPERTIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (I. P. I.) is $2.25 - $2.55. Listed on the Amsterdam and Luxembourg Stock Exchanges.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE WITH INTEGRATED PRODUCTION

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SUMMARY	1972	1971
Operating revenues—		
Machinery, equipment and shipbuilding	$1,237,313,003	$ 969,936,418
Gas sales and transportation	704,809,934	671,783,115
Refined products	356,730,456	308,746,480
Crude oil and condensate	156,678,910	155,260,643
Chemicals	277,361,987	254,486,868
Packaging	283,469,489	260,579,233
Land use and other	259,046,810	219,804,292
	$3,275,410,589	$2,840,597,049
Net income	$ 203,017,000	$ 184,721,523
Preferred and preference stock dividends	38,013,854	35,149,875
Earnings to common stock	165,003,146	149,571,648
Per average share of common stock	$ 2.50	$ 2.29
Average number of shares outstanding	65,962,258	65,330,871

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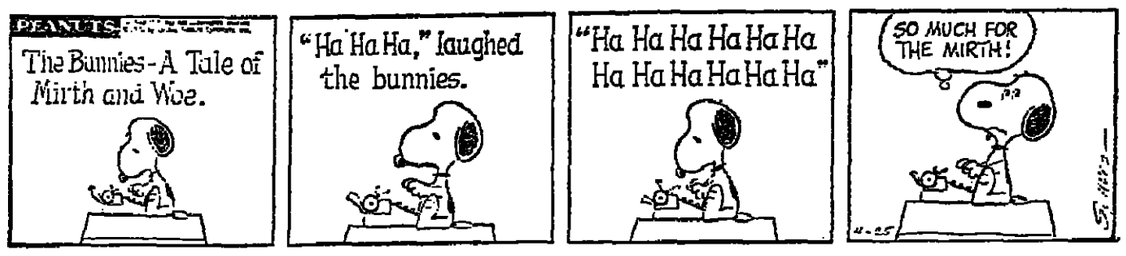
If you're interested in more facts and figures about Tenneco's performance in 1972, see our 1972 Annual Report. *Just write: 1972 Tenneco Annual Report, Section 56, Public Relations Department, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77001, U.S.A.*

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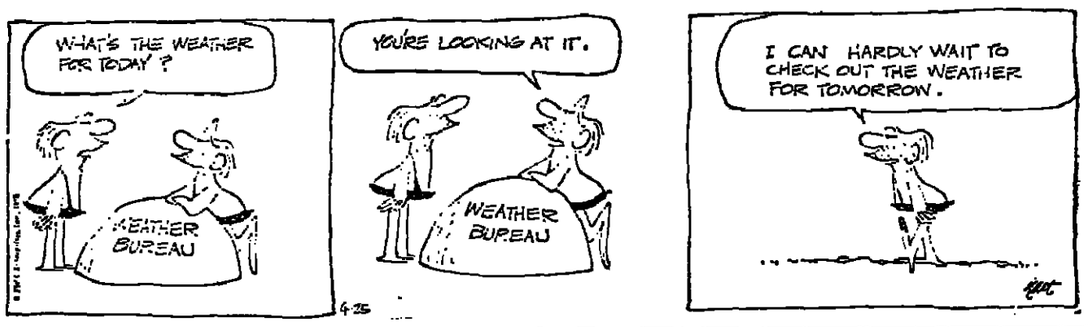
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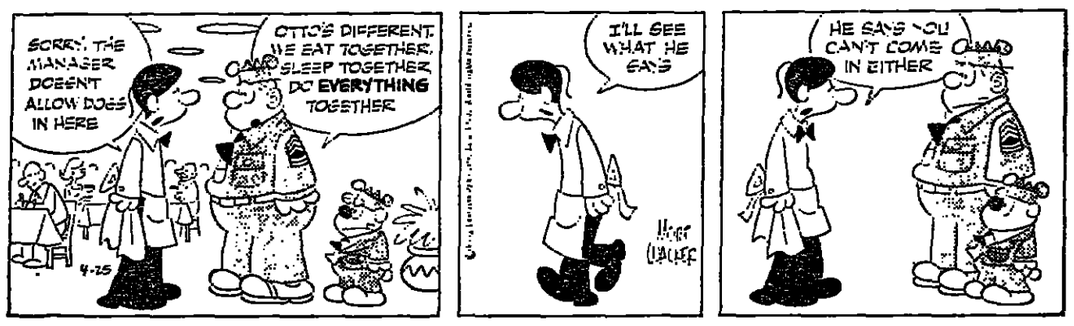
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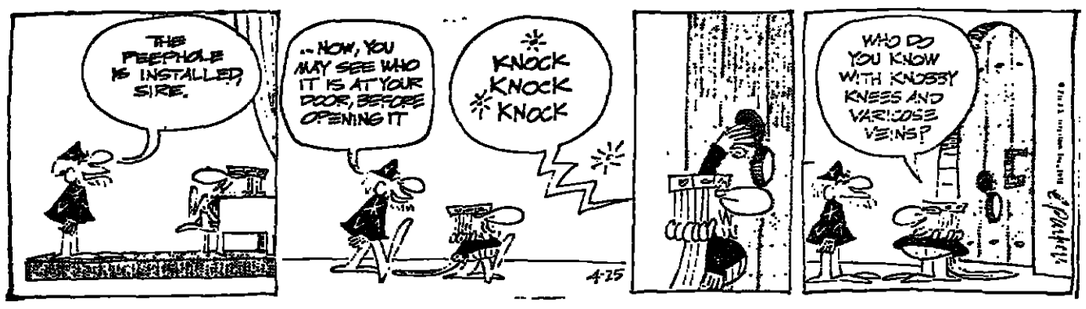
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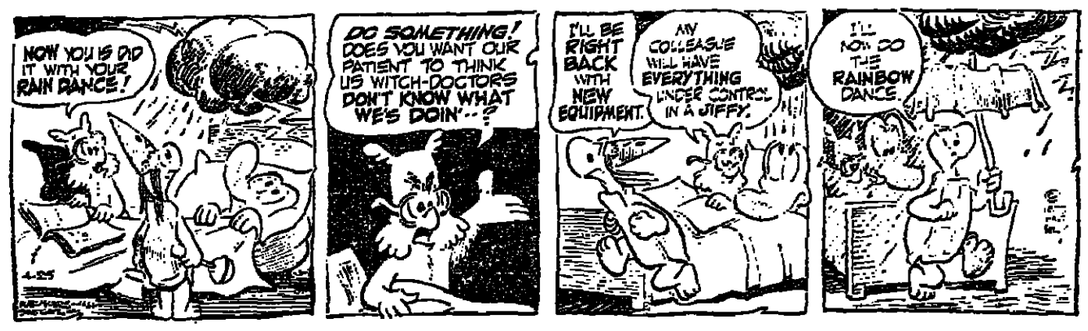
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some good players seem to believe in doubling the opponents in part-scores at the drop of a hat and then trusting to a combination of tight defense and poor declarer play to produce a plus score. This style has its successes in pair games, in which an occasional disaster can be shrugged off, but it is decidedly unsound in a team contest.

One of these trigger-happy characters sat West on the diagramed deal from a Vanderbilt Cup semifinal match in St. Louis last month, and had some explaining to do to his teammates afterward.

Most West players would bid one spade in response to an opening bid of one heart, but this one chose to bid one no-trump. When East rebid two diamonds and South found his voice with two spades, West suffered from the delusion that his two aces and four small trumps offered good defensive prospects. He doubled, and South proceeded to teach him the error of his ways.

	NORTH	
	♠ J107	
	♡ 10	
	◇ QJ1094	
	♣ J1096	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠ 6542		♠ AQ
♡ A7		♡ 96542
◇ 62		◇ K875
♣ AS743		♣ K2
	SOUTH	
	♠ K983	
	♡ KQJ83	
	◇ A3	
	♣ Q5	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♡	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ◇	2 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond six.

South was Bill Eisenberg, a former *New Yorker* now living in Los Angeles. He won the opening diamond lead with the queen in dummy and led the heart ten. West won with the ace and shifted to a trump. East took the ace and had a problem: A spade continuation would not have helped, for South would have won in his hand, ruffed a low heart with dummy's last trump and made nine tricks.

Instead, East shifted to the club king, and West discouraged by dropping the three. East shifted back to diamonds—no doubt hoping that his partner had led a singleton, unlikely as it might seem on the bidding—but South won with the ace and led the club queen.

West won and played a club, ruffed by East with the queen and overruffed by South with the king. He cashed the heart king and led the jack, and whether West ruffed or not made no difference—South had the rest of the tricks for an overtrick and a score of 570. Eisenberg gained 10 international match points in a match that was won by only 11, and West had to do some apologizing to the rest of his team.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	E	C	A		S	P	A	S	M		D	A	S	H
O	R	A	L		O	S	C	A	R		E	R	M	A
W	I	N	T	E	R	A	N	D	S	U	M	M	E	R
N	E	T		I	D	I	E			N	I	S	E	I
			B	R	I	M		H	I	S	S			
S	C	A	L	L	E	D		T	A	S	T	E	R	S
E	U	S	E		G	E	N	I	E		A	I	A	
A	U	T	U	M	N	A	N	D	S	P	R	I	N	G
N	I	N	E		E	A	V	E	S		O	N	C	E
	G	R	O	M	M	E	T		T	E	A	S	E	R
		N	O	E	L		L	I	A	I	R			
A	D	L	A	I		M	I	T	S		P	I	T	
C	O	M	P	R	I	S	E	T	H	E	Y	E	A	R
E	D	N	A		L	U	C	R	E		E	R	G	O
D	O	O	R		L	I	K	E	S		S	T	O	P

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and DAVID L. HOYLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIRLC

HOPUC

LIMBEN

RALCOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADAGE NEWSY COMMON MISUSE

Answer: *Where to get married in Scandinavia*—"S-WED-EN"

BOOKS

AN ASSASSIN'S DIARY

By Arthur H. Bremer. With an introduction by Harding Lemay. Harper's Magazine Press. 142 pp. $6.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ARTHUR H. Bremer, the man who shot and crippled Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, is an odd example of what Hannah Arendt described as "the banality of evil." Except for that single act, Bremer would seem to be only banal. In the diary that he kept while he was planning first to assassinate President Nixon and then Wallace, we find little more than pathetic delusions of grandeur. Shooting a famous man was the only way he could think of to "make a name" for himself.

His motives were not recognizably political, for we learn that he also considered Sen. George McGovern as a possible target but correctly foresaw that McGovern was not the stuff of which names were made. Bremer does not seem to be unduly moved by rage of frustration, either. He is complacent enough to note down what he eats, how much his various hotel and motel rooms cost and how attractive they are, the changes in the weather, the civility or rudeness of gas station attendants, the quality of the roads he travels, and so on.

He is extremely conventional. On one occasion, he runs back two blocks—to the rude gas station—because he had forgotten to pay for a can of oil. He remarks that he likes "a good cop" and seems to have nothing but contempt for protesters and long-hairs. In New York, he stays at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Waldorf Astoria and is disappointed in both. He also hires a limousine for a few hours and enjoys the sensation of having people look in at him as he goes sightseeing through the city.

As an assassin, Bremer comes across as Chaplinesque—and, in fact, in a playful mood he compares himself to Chaplin. His original intention to assassinate Nixon is a comedy of errors before he abandons it. As he remarks himself, he encounters the President six times and for reasons buried in his unconscious, never manages to carry out his plan. While following Nixon to Canada, he hides his guns in order to cross the border and manages to push one of them so deeply into the frame of his car that he cannot retrieve it. He even forgets both guns on a plane, and the loudspeaker in the airport washroom requests him to come back and get them. Seeing what he takes to be the presidential car in front of a Canadian Embassy building, he rushes back to his hotel to brush his teeth, change his suit and take two aspirins—and returns to find that the car is gone. One senses that, in spite of his yearning to do something "big," he feels that the assassination of the President of the United States is too big for him.

When he decides, quite arbitrarily, to switch to Wallace, he reproaches himself that this may not guarantee him immortality. Any one of a number of possible events, he speculates, might push him off the front page. But he seems more comfortable, as if this job were scaled down to his size. In fact, mixed in with his hunger for fame is another hunger—for peace. But for this or that contretemps, he reflects, he would be "relaxing in jail." He has such an overwhelmingly ordinary air about him that one suspects he is almost as surprised as the onlookers when he finally pulls the trigger.

The longest entry in the diary may be the most revealing. After three months of not talking to anyone but people who serve him food, sign him into rooms or fill the tank of his car, Bremer goes to a "massage parlor" in New York. He chooses one from an ad in a magazine and walks past it again and again before entering. After selecting his "masseuse" from an album of nude photos, he is locked into a room with her for half an hour. He is now nude, and she is wearing nylon panties.

He begins by giving her a $30 tip, above the $18 fee. She makes no comment. As she attempts to please him in the manner of such places, he makes small talk with her about a burglar alarm he noticed that has been ringing for two days and about the weather. When she refuses his advances, citing the "rules" of the establishment, he says that he cannot respond to her approach and leaves. He has his own sort of sexual integrity, for, although he is a virgin and she has excited him, his desires are unavailingly orthodox.

Though Bremer's spelling is illiterate, he has literary pretensions. He says "call me Ishmal," his version of the opening words of "Moby Dick," and compares himself to a Russian novel. Two poems are included in his diary, and apparently the author believes that his record of his thoughts and feelings will be "the most closely read pages since the scrolls in those caves." We never learn why he has buried the first 148 pages of the diary, why he refuses to divulge their hiding place, where he got the money he lived on while stalking Nixon and Wallace. For that matter, we can only guess at the original impulse that led him to choose this particular path to "fame" rather than another.

In a long and passionate introduction, Harding Lemay suggests that "we" determined Bremer's choice: "He was nourished by the same societal manure that stains us all." Bremer's crime is "existentialist," a function of the same "unfocused rage" that rides all of us who know that "life is a sham and a cheat." He has tried to kill a man to counteract the feeling that he has been "condemned to impotence and failure." If this were so, it would seem to follow that there would not be an official alive in our government. Besides, such an explanation dehumanizes and reduces Bremer still more than Lemay's "society." Even a moron "walking along the margins of nonentity," as William Blake put it, has a personality. With all our concerns for civil rights, we should not forget that even an assassin's soul is entitled to its mysteries.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

CROSSWORD

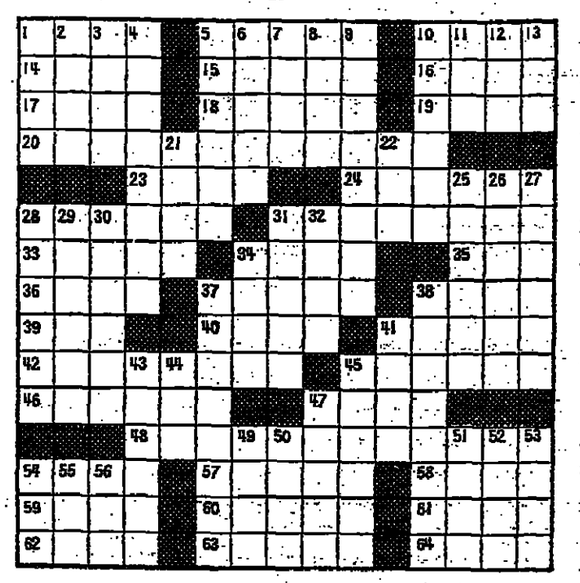
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Singer Paul
5 Places for crow's nests
10 Hide-and——
14 Conceal
15 Yellow pigment
16 Escutcheon border
17 Newt: Var.
18 Characteristic
19 Duckling or American
20 Advice to Roman shoppers
23 Spanish rivers
24 Brightest star in a group
28 Glossy surfaces
31 Godchildren
33 Podge's partner
34 "The Ghost and Mrs. ——"
35 Kiln
36 Danish resort
37 *Out of* ——
38 Cantata part
39 Japanese herb
40 Guilty, for one
41 Disdain
42 In good faith
45 Cheered
46 Like brides' biscuits
47 Oner
48 Julius Caesar's trio
54 "Of —— I sing"
57 Vapid
58 Do newspaper work
59 Draw a salary
60 *Snoops*
61 Rank high
62 Give forth
63 Cary or U. S.
64 Pour

DOWN

1 With, in Paris
2 Russian river
3 Ukrainian capital
4 *Other self*
5 Maxims
6 Character in "The Rivals"
7 Ersatz
8 Stumble
9 Property disposers, in law
10 Michener title, with "The"
11 Energy unit
12 Building wing
13 Anthem name
21 Elder: Fr.
22 Excluded
25 Luzon native
26 Yen
27 Take —— (*be firm*)
28 Rosebushes, e.g.
29 Jinx
30 Writer Rostand
31 Thick soup
32 Hayworth
34 Shape
37 Spider's work
38 Under cover: Fr.
41 Musical renditions
43 Time before Christmas
44 Honorarium
45 Most uncivil
47 *Fine* writing paper
49 "Shall we stay —— go out?"
50 Ducts, in biology
51 Zoological suffix
52 Summon
53 News paragraph
54 To a ——
55 Radio operator
56 Silkworm



Court Appeal Also Loses

BA 76ers Pick Collins Draft as Deal Fails

r YORK, April 24 (UPI).— a month after their sea- ded, the Philadelphia 76ers ed their losing streak to-

National Basketball Associa- eam, which finished the season with a 9-73 won- cord, had one deal fall n, lost a coach and a deci- the U.S. Court of Appeals. 76ers, though, did regain so. 1 pick in the NBA's of college players today a trade made yesterday hicago was called off; the selected Doug Collins of State.

76ers had traded their nd pick to Chicago for s Clifford Ray, a forward, ard Bob Weiss, but the ckfired this morning when le University orthopedist l Ray's injured knee physnsound.

s was an All American mber of the U.S. Olympic ho averaged 26 points a is season.

selection of the 6-foot-6 however, left the door r another trade between teams. The Bulls had ed that they would select as their first pick.

raft, slated to be held in adquarters, was moved to r York Knicks office in Square Garden when l difficulties arose.

morning, a U.S. Circuit f Appeals here failed to nother postponement of t and the 76ers promptly ed another appeal to the ould be made.

lizer in Command

trial lawyer Louis Nizer ght an injunction on be- the 76ers to grant a fur- stponement in an effort rn a lower court decision st Philadelphia the No. 4 a the first round. The d been postponed twice.

ers, which originally had .1 and 4 choices in the d as a result of the John case, had their No. 4 aken away and returned Seattle SuperSonics last ter a meeting of the board of governors.

ard of governors' action ter a U.S. federal court judge ruled that NBA commissioner Walter Kennedy had acted beyond his powers in awarding to the 76ers Seattle's first-round pick as payment for tampering with Brisker.

The owners were fearful that SuperSonic owner Sam Schulman would drag the issue into court, and thus reversed Kennedy's ruling. They gave Seattle back its first-round draft selection, established a "bonus pick" (18th choice) for Philadelphia and awarded Seattle's second-round selections this year and next to the 76ers.

Philadelphia owner Irv Kosloff said that he had retained Nizer because "we didn't agree with the outcome of the last owners' meeting."

The whole mixup developed when the SuperSonics signed Brisked last August after the folding of the Pittsburgh Condors of the American Basketball Association, for whom Brisker had played. The 76ers of the rival NBA had the draft rights to him.

Loughery Quits

Earlier in the day, Kevin Loughery quit the 76ers as coach and announced that he had agreed to a long-term contract with the New York Nets of the ABA.

Loughery, 33, succeeded Roy Rubin at Philadelphia at the all-star break this season. He played 11 years in the NBA.

He succeeds Lou Carnesecca, who resigned at the end of the season after three years with the Nets.

In another surprise move in today's draft, which indicated a trade is probably upcoming, Portland yielded its first-round pick to Cleveland and the Cavaliers promptly selected 6-9 Jim Brewer of Minnesota. Brewer, also a member of the Olympic team, averaged 14.1 points a game and 11.6 rebounds this season while leading the Gophers to a berth in the National Invitation Tournament. Pro scouts considerd Brewer the best forward prospect in college ball.

Braves Get DiGregorio

The Buffalo Braves went for 6-foot guard Ernie DiGregorio of Providence. DiGregorio, who electrified the crowd at the ECAA tournament with his fancy passing and deadly outside shooting, averaged 24.5 points a game this season and was named the best senior player in the nation.

Seattle, after getting its first-round pick restored, used it to take 6-foot-10 Mike Green of Louisiana Tech. Green, a small college All-America, finished second in the nation in the college division scoring with a 30.9 average.

The Los Angeles Lakers, selecting fifth as a result of a trade made with Cleveland two years ago, went for 6-foot-8 Kermit Washington of American University. Washington, the nation's leading rebounder with a 20.4 per game average, also averaged 20 points a game and is one of only seven collegians to finish his career with an average of 20 points and 20 rebounds a contest.

The Houston Rockets went sixth and chose 6-6 All-America Ed Ratleff of Long Beach State. Ratleff, a member of the Olympic team, averaged 22.8 points this season while alternating between forward and guard.

Kansas City-Omaha went for 6-10 Ron Behagen of Minnesota and Phoenix chose 6-8 Mike Bantom of St. Joseph's (Pa). Behagen averaged 18 points and 9.7 rebounds while Banton averaged 20.1 points and 13.1 rebounds.

Atlanta, getting a choice previously owned by Detroit as payment for an earlier trade, took 6-10 Dwight Jones of Houston. Jones, only a jimior, was declared eligible for the draft under the league's hardship rule. He was also a member of the Olympic team and averaged 12.7 points and 14.1 rebounds.

Atlanta, selecting again, then went for 6-7 John Brown of Missouri. Brown averaged 21 points and 11 rebounds while leading the Tigers to a berth in the NIT, and was the tournament's single-game high scorer with 36 points.

Golden State selected 6-3 Kevin Joyce of South Carolina while the Bulls went for 7-foot Kevin Kunnert of Iowa. Joyce averaged 20.4 points and 5.2 assists, while Kunnert averaged 13.9 rebounds.

The Baltimore Bullets, which next season will be known as the Capital Bullets, took 6-6 Nick Wetherspoon of Illinois, a 25-point scorer, and the New York Knicks selected 6-6 1/2 Mel Davis of St John's. Davis, one of the nation's top players as a junior, missed his senior year because of a knee injury and still has a year of eligibility remaining, if he chooses to return to school.

Portland, which exchanged first-round picks with Cleveland, got Barry Parkhill of Virginia and Milwaukee went for 6-11 Swen Nater of UCLA, who spent most of the season on the bench as a backup to Bill Walton.

The Boston Celtics, who finished with the best record in the NBA this season, went for 6-9 Steve Downing of Indiana and Philadelphia, with its first-round bonus selection, closed out the first round by taking 6-3 Ray Lewis of Los Angeles State. Downing averaged 20 points and 10 rebounds this season and was named most valuable player in the Big Ten.

The first round took only 7 1/2 minutes to complete.



United Press International.

CHASING THE MEN—Fran Sichting, right, is believed to be the only female in the United States competing on a men's team in intercollegiate track. Fran competes in the 100 and 200-yard dashes, the long jump and is "the anchor man" on the South Western Oregon Community College team. She is the squad's second fastest sprinter, clocking 10.6 seconds in the 100 yards and 23.7 in the 200.

Ajax Is After Real's Soccer Mark

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 24 (IHT).—Tomorrow sees the return legs of the semifinals in all three European competitions. There's no doubt that the event of the evening will be in Madrid, where Real, behind 2-1 from the first leg, takes on Ajax Amsterdam, the team which hopes to match Real's extraordinary record of five European Cup successes in succession.

Those were won in the days of the great Alfredo Di Stefano, an Argentinian center-forward of astonishing gifts and stamina. The present Real side has no such player, though its two leading stars, Amancio and Pirri, both figured in the last team to win the trophy, in 1966. It was Pirri who scored Real's important goal in Amsterdam with a mighty drive late in the game after a free kick. He remains a forcing, midfield halfback of immense skill and drive, while the muscular little Amancio, a veteran now, is still one of the most dangerous forwards in Europe.

Ajax, by its standards, played badly in the first leg, and much is going to depend on whether Johan Cruyff plays and how he plays. To serious ankle trouble has been added bad knee trouble, after an injury suffered in the first leg of the quarterfinals, at home to Bayern Munich. His colleagues, who do not love him very dearly at the moment, mutter about injuries which are more diplomatic than real. I believe they are indeed real, even if Cruyff had to overrule the club doctor recently to affirm their reality, but that his form has been uneven this season and the team is somewhat divided—between Cruyff and the rest—can hardly be denied.

Fight for Style

If Ajax does lose, as well it might, it is going to be a sharp blow not only to it but to the whole, exciting concept of "total football," with its versatile use of players (note that the two Ajax goals against Real were scored by defenders—Hulshoff and Krol.) It is especially unfortunate for Ajax that the Dutchman they bought to assist and perhaps stand by for Cruyff, Jan Mulder, has missed the whole season with knee trouble of his own. For those who point out that Real made a surprising number of good chances against Ajax in the Netherlands, however, I would point out that Ajax ran that risk by playing an attacking game. In Madrid, they will be shutting up shop, and they do it well.

Derby County seems to have little chance of recovering its 3-1 deficit against Juventus. Two of its finest players, the English center-half, Roy McFarland, and the Scottish inside-forward, Archie Gemmill, are out due to suspension. Both were cautioned by the referee in Turin. As the one who was obliged to interpret Brian Clough's outburst—"I don't want to talk to any cheating bastards"—to the Italian press after the match, I sympathized with the Derby manager to some degree. He had every reason to resent the booking of McFarland for a mere accidental clash of heads, and the fact that Juventus's West German player Haller visited the German referee's dressing room before the game, but it was unfair to stigmatize the blameless Italian journalists. In fact, Derby was well and truly beaten, their defense quite incapable of containing the astonishing José Altafini, who made light of his 34 years with two marvelous goals.

Derby badly lacked Alan Hinton, its left winger, to give breadth to its attack. The 4-4-2 they deployed was quite foreign to it and quite mistaken in the circumstances, when Juventus, in a state of low morale, should have been attacked. But how do you do it with Hinton and the formidable young center-forward Roger Davies both absent? Clough hopes both will be back at Derby and admitted to the Italian Press that Derby will have no alternative but to go into all-out attack.

This may expose them dangerously to the counterattacking thrusts which are Juventus's deadly specialty.

In-Person Look at Apartheid In S. Africa Shocks Stan Smith

JOHANNESBURG, April 24 (UPI).—American tennis star Stan Smith said today he was "so appalled by apartheid at close quarters I will have to give careful consideration to coming here again."

In a newspaper interview, Smith was asked if he would play against an official South African team, and he answered: "I would have to give it thought. There is the moral issue, but one must also take into account what will be of ultimate benefit."

He went to Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg, to conduct a coaching clinic and said what he saw of life there was "frightening."

"It looked to me like a huge concentration camp. I know we have our Harlems and I've seen discrimination in the Communist countries, but the stark division of black and white here makes it appear worse."

In Soweto he said he saw "a lot of good, promising tennis talent—if given the right breaks, equipment and coaching."

But he said he was "sickened" by so many urban people living without electricity, by the fences that closed them in, the restrictions to their freedom of movement.

Speaking of Arthur Ashe, the Negro tennis star, he said, "Of course I think he should have the right to come here—but if he saw what I have seen, he would go right out of his mind."

The legality of color discrimination and its lack of subtle application amazed Smith.

Smith gave 6,000 spectators at Ellis Park here yesterday no indication of how he felt on the racial issue. After winning the men's doubles in the Clows Classic with Bob Lutz, and beating singles winner Brian Gottfried in an exhibition, he gave the customary winner's speech. He thanked everybody, said how much he had enjoyed himself and that he would like to come back.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Goteburg, Sweden, American Harold Solomons ousted Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, as the World Championships Tennis started the last group A round before the playoff at Dallas, May 8 to 13.

Phil Dent of Australia, the eleventh-seed, beat American Jim McManus, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, but Nikola Pilic of Yugoslavia, ninth-seeded, dropped out against Britain's Gerald Battrick, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3.

At Denver, sixth-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia beat local pro Jim Landin, 6-3, 6-3, in the opening round of the $50,000 World Championships Tennis group B event.

Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union defeated Joaquim Loyo-Mayo of Mexico, 6-3, 6-3, and Bob Carmichael of France won, 6-3, 6-2, from Egypt's Ismail El Shafei.

BOXING—At New York, light-heavyweights Mike Quarry of Los Angeles and Hal Carroll of Syracuse, N.Y., battled to a 10-round draw in a fast-paced bout in Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum. Quarry, 22, third-ranked contender for Bob Foster's world crown, led in the early rounds But Carroll, 32, came on strong in the eighth, ninth, and tenth.

Judge Bill Recht scored Quarry an easy winner, eight rounds to one with one even, but judge Harold Lederman voted for Carroll, 5-4-1, while referee Harol Valen voted it a 5-5 draw.

Arcari to Defend

MARSEILLES, April 24 (AP).—Bruno Arcari of Italy, the World Boxing Council's super-lightweight champion, will fight Robert Gallois of France in a title bout here May 18, the promoter has announced.

Trainer Can't Separate Colts In Betting for Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24 (AP).—The head of the Kentucky State Racing Commission said yesterday that he had rejected a request by the trainer of two top Kentucky Derby prospects to permit the colts to run as separate betting interests rather than as an entry.

William May said he received the request "four or five days ago" from Lucien Laurin, trainer of the early Derby favorite, Secretariat, and of Angle Light, the colt who beat Secretariat in Saturday's Wood Memorial at Aqueduct in New York.

Laurin, reached at his New York home last night, said he was not aware of the decision, but added that it did not surprise him. He said he would not resign as the trainer of Angle Light, as had previously been reported.

"They'll just have to run as an entry," Laurin said.

The racing commissioner said that granting Laurin's request would require a declaration of an emergency by Gov. Wendell Ford.

"And I just don't think it's an emergency," May added. "It might be a desirable thing, and there's some sentiment among our members of the racing commission for it. But I thought the governors' emergencies should be reserved for emergencies."

Racing rules prohibit split entries of horses with the same owner or trainer. May said 30 days' notification to the state legislative research commission was required to make the rules change without a declaration of emergency.

Basketball, Football Gain Fans While Baseball Loses

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Football and basketball showed the largest gains in attendance while horse racing and baseball suffered major losses last year, according to an annual survey on sports popularity at the box office compiled by Triangle Publications.

The survey deals with turnstile admissions of 10 major sports. The compilation does not attempt to record unobtainable figures for high school basketball, which probably has more spectators than any other, or softball, interscholastic hockey and other events that defy measurement.

Although horse racing remained on top with a total attendance of 74 million, basketball scored the largest gain with a total of 34,441,704. This was a 5.6 percent increase, up 14 million from five years ago. The colleges were mainly responsible rather than the two professional leagues.

Horse racing has shown the highest attendance for 21 years because of the many tracks across the nation, many of which are open almost year round.

Football, both collegiate and professional, continued to set attendance records. Its record total reached 43,025,569, surpassing the 1971 standard by 986,494. The National Football League played to more than 90 percent capacity. During the regular campaign the 26 teams attracted 10,613,164 fans, an increase of 537,139. College football, comprising 620 institutions, enjoyed a gate increase for the 19th consecutive season with a total of 30,828,802, which was 373,360 more than in 1971. The collegiate sport is up 85 percent in attendance since 1953.

Horse Racing Decline

Horse racing suffered its first box-office setback since 1967, a decline of 2,933,893, compared to the 1971 figure of 76,964,288. Harness racing was hurt most, experiencing a loss of 1,778,778 from its 1971 total of 30,203,645. Thoroughbred racing slipped 2.5 percent in attendance, attracting a total of 45,590,028 spectators, a decline of 1,160,615.

In percentage, baseball was the biggest loser at the turnstiles, suffering a 5.7 percent slump with the decline totaling 2,359,666. The final baseball total was 38,896,470. The American League attracted 11,438,538 fans, the National League 15,529,730.

Enjoying small increases in attendance were hockey, greyhound racing, boxing, wrestling, automobile racing and soccer. Hockey showed a growth of 4.9 percent to 17,851,905, with most of the gain coming from minor, amateur and college competition. The NHL attendance was up 2.8 percent to 8,192,260.

One of the largest estimated gains was made by automobile racing, attracting crowds assessed by the Automobile Almanac at 45 million, up some 1.3 million over the previous year. However, no official figures are kept on the motor sport and its various car classifications.

Shut Out Padres for 5th Straight

Astros Continue Streak on Homer

HOUSTON, April 24 (AP).—Dave Roberts and Jim York scattered eight hits and Doug Rader hit a two-run homer as the Houston Astros posted their fifth consecutive victory by defeating the San Diego Padres, 2-0, last night.

Loser Bill Grief had not allowed a run in 16 innings this season when he walked Jim Wynn with one out in the second and Rader, batting only .177, hammered his second home run about halfway up the mezzanine section in left field.

The Padres, who dropped their fourth straight, got seven of their hits off Roberts, who worked the first eight innings.

The game was interrupted in the fifth inning when members of both teams poured onto the field after an apparent brushback duel between Grief and Roberts. No punches were thrown.

Roberts hit San Diego's Derrel Thomas with a pitch in the top of the fifth. When Roberts came to bat in the bottom of the inning, Grief fired an inside pitch for a ball. Roberts swung at the next pitch and his bat sailed toward the mound but did not strike Grief.

Angels 4, A's 0

In the American League, a double by Vada Pinson and a single by Frank Robinson spearheaded a three-run third-inning rally and Rudy May pitched a five-hit shutout as California won in Oakland, 4-0.

May struck out six and walked one in gaining his first victory of the season after losing his first start.

John Odom went the first eight innings for the A's, gave up the six California hits and four runs while suffering his fourth loss without a victory.

Rudy Meoli started the Angels' third with a walk and Odom retired the next two batters on force plays. But Bobby Valentine singled and Pinson doubled for one run. Robinson followed with a two-run single.

Yanks 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, designated hitter Jim Ray Hart drove in two runs, including the go-ahead tally, as the New York Yankees defeated the Brewers, 5-2, behind the seven-hit pitching of George Medich and Lindy McDaniel.

The Yankees' victory broke a string of seven straight losses to the Brewers, dating back to last season.

Hart, who had two hits, increased his batting average to .615 on eight hits in 13 tries as a designated hitter since being purchased from San Francisco last Tuesday.

His single in the fourth drove in the first New York run and his fifth-inning double drove in the third and deciding Yankee run.

Rookie Medich won his first major league game, allowing one hit over the first five innings. He gave way to Lindy McDaniel in the sixth after Brewer rookies Pedro Garcia and Bob Coluccio hit solo homers.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	9	5	.643	—
Detroit	8	6	.571	1
Milwaukee	6	6	.500	2
Boston	6	7	.462	2 1/2
New York	6	8	.429	3
Cleveland	6	9	.400	3 1/2
Western Division				
Kansas City	10	5	.667	—
Minnesota	8	4	.667	1/2
Chicago	6	5	.545	2
California	6	6	.500	2 1/2
Oakland	5	9	.357	4 1/2
Texas	2	8	.200	5 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Monday's Results

New York 5, Milwaukee 2.
California 4, Oakland 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 8, New York 4.
Cleveland at Oakland, night.
Baltimore at California, night.
Detroit at Texas, night.
Milwaukee at Kansas City, night.
Minnesota at Boston, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	8	3	.800	—
Chicago	8	5	.615	1 1/2
New York	8	6	.571	2
Philadelphia	7	6	.538	2 1/2
Montreal	6	7	.462	3 1/2
St. Louis	1	12	.077	8 1/2
Western Division				
San Francisco	13	5	.722	—
Cincinnati	11	5	.688	1
Houston	10	8	.556	3
Los Angeles	7	10	.412	5 1/2
San Diego	6	12	.333	7
Atlanta	4	11	.267	7 1/2

(Tuesday's games not included.)

Monday's Result

Houston 2, San Diego 0.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Montreal at Cincinnati.
San Francisco 4, Chicago 2.
San Diego at Pittsburgh, night.
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, night.
New York at Houston, night.



United Press International.

Henry Aaron returns to dugout after striking out.

Age Is Catching Up on Aaron In Chase for Homer Record

CINCINNATI, April 24 (AP).—Hank Aaron says it is pride, not pursuit of any records, that keeps him going, but he is bracing himself "for the saddest day of my life."

The Atlanta Braves' slugger, 39, baseball's aging lion, was sidelined Sunday with a back injury as he struggled with one of the worst starts of his career. But he said he is "staying in baseball simply to do a job I love—regardless of any record."

"Baseball is my life. I want to stay in it. And when I can't do the job, I'll quit," he said as the Braves fought to recover from a plunge into last place. "I'm preparing for it. It's got to come."

"And when that day comes, it will be the saddest day of my life," said Aaron, who, in his 20th season, is closing in on Babe Ruth's all-time home run record.

Aaron got his fourth homer of the season Friday, leaving him 38 shy of Ruth's lifetime mark of 714. But Aaron has only one other hit in 38 at-bats this season for a .132 average.

"No one is pitching me any different," he said. "Actually, I'm hitting the ball well."

"It's one of those things," said Aaron, who has hit 24 or more homers for 18 consecutive years and has a .311 career batting average. "I'm not going to worry about it."

Aaron's next double will tie him with Charley Gehringer for seventh on the all-time doubles list with 574.

"I'm not concerned with another man's record," he said. "I want to some day sit down and see that I was as consistent as a Ty Cobb, Lou Gehrig or Babe Ruth."

Aaron said he feels his age most "when I play a night game and have to get up the next day for an afternoon game. It's tough when you get old," he said with a grin. "The game gets a lot tougher."

Weight is another problem.

"You'd think I could lose two-three pounds just like that," he said, patting his still-trim waistline. "When you're young you can burn it off fast. But I can't."

As for today's record prospects of other sluggers, Aaron said:

"Two to three years ago I would have told you Willie McCovey would be the greatest home-run hitter in the game. If he hadn't hurt himself, he'd have topped all the records."

Cincinnati's Johnny Bench, whose 157 homers at age 25 put him well ahead of Ruth's pace, "has all the potential," said Aaron. "But being a catcher is going to wear him out."

Tuesday

White Sox Defeat Yankees as Leon Powers Attack

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI).—Eddie Leon drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Bill Melton and Carlos May also homered today, powering the Chicago White Sox to an 8-4 victory over the New York Yankees.

Stan Bahnsen was tagged for 11 hits by his former teammates and was in constant trouble but went the distance for his second victory of the season.

Leon's homer came off starter and loser Fritz Peterson after a double by designated-hitter Mike Andrews in the second inning gave the White Sox a 2-1 lead.

Giants 4, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Gary Thomasson's 10th-inning single set up two runs for San Francisco to produce a 4-2 victory over the Cubs, the seventh victory in the last eight games for the Giants. Willie McCovey started the winning rally with a single to right and Mike Phillips ran for him. After Dave Kingham struck out, Garry Maddox got his ninth infield hit of the season after fouling off eight pitches to advance Phillips to second and Thomasson then singled to score Phillips. Right-fielder Jose Cardenal's throw to the plate was wide for an error and Maddox also scored.

Minor Leaguer Named Coach Of NHL Detroit

DETROIT, April 24 (UPI).—The Detroit Red Wings named minor league coach Ted Garvin to replace Johnny Wilson, who was fired as coach two weeks ago.

Garvin, 47, coach of Detroit's International Hockey League franchise in Port Huron, Mich., said, "I intend to win."

Wilson was fired because he had failed to produce a playoff contender in his two years as Red Wings' coach.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 003 100 000—4 6 0
Oakland ..... 020 000 000—0 5 0
May (1-1) and Kissinger; Odom, Lindblad (2) and Fosse. L—Odom (0-1).

New York ..... 000 200 000—2 8 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 002 00x—2 7 1
Medich, McDaniels (6) and Munson; Peterson, Short (4), Lockwood (6) and Porter. W—Medich (1-0). L—Peterson (1-2). HR—Garcia (4th), Coluccio (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Houston ..... 020 000 00x—2 6 1
Grief, Treadaway (7), Romo (7) and Kendall; Roberts, York (2) and Edwards. W—Roberts (1-1). L—Grief (1-1). HR—Rader (2d).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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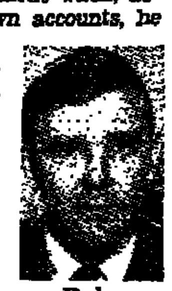
Observer

Career at Crisis

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The news here is that President Nixon is facing another crisis. Its name is Watergate.

This is the moment when, according to his own accounts, he is at his best. When all about him are hot and panicky, the President has said, he is cool and calm. Afterward, when he has emerged from crisis into safety, he will experience terrible letdown, but now all his faculties are focused on the crisis and he is at the top of his form, perhaps even exhilarated by the challenge of battle with the chance it affords him to prove his mettle.



Baker

We cannot, of course, know the alternatives he is considering. But we do know his penchant for surprise, his football-enthusiast's belief in the crushing effectiveness of running the ball up the middle when the Democrats are deployed against the long pass. And so it is not too hard to guess at some of the more surprising courses of action he must be considering. Following are a few of these:

1. Saturation bombing of France.

Advantages: This would meet White House need for headlines strong enough to push Watergate off front pages. Would also strengthen President's popularity with voters, whose support for him has historically risen whenever he has bombed.

* * *

Drawbacks: The President is fond of France; would hate to be hissed there on his next visit. Also, NATO treaty requires United States to go to France's help in case of attack. This would put the President in the awkward legal position of having to bomb America.

2. Bombing South America.

Advantage: Would circumvent the awkward legal problem created by bombing France. Drawback: U.S. newspaper editors never put Latin-American news on page one.

3. Firing a Lot of People.

Advantages: Presidents in trouble always score big with voters by firing men around them. This is because Americans believe Presidents are such good and sagacious men that if they get into trouble it can only be because bad men around them let them down or sold them out. Firing these men satisfies public yearning to believe in naivete of Presidents and pleases newspaper editors who become grateful for lovable old easy headlines like "President Cleans House."

Drawbacks: Nixon has not left himself anybody to fire.

4. Nationwide Television Address.

Advantages: Historically, whenever Nixon has been in trouble and gone on nationwide TV to explain things, he has immediately been deluged in rising popularity polls.

Drawbacks: Watergate is so complicated that not even Nixon could explain it in less than 24 hours and there isn't that much prime time.

Possible Solution: Speak on an entirely different subject. Possibilities—Denounce Jane Fonda, explain Earl Butz, blame Supreme Court for "Last Tango in Paris."

5. Knock Enemies Off Balance by Meeting Issue Head-On.

Advantage: Technique worked successfully in 1952 Checkers speech resolution of secret-campaign fund crisis, and script needs only slight revision. For example: President appears on TV with Mrs. Nixon and King Timahoe. All very close to tears. President says yes, he did it, but it was a small, well-meaning wrong and he did it only to save America from a greater wrong—the election of Those Who.

President then offers to resign if cards and letters from TV audience favor it. Audience's rejection will not hurt him too cruelly, he says, because he will still have King Timahoe.

Advantage: Americans will forgive a man anything if he seems to like dogs.

Drawback: Gives tough guys he will have to deal with later —Brezhnev, Pompidou, Chou En-lai—chance to look good by pointing out that they don't have to lean on dogs.

6. Amnesty.



White-hatted students gather in Uppsala Castle (built in 1545) to mark a saint's day.

The Swedish Rites Of 'Spring'

By Jan Sjöby

UPPSALA, Sweden (IHT).—St. Walpurgis (c. AD 710-779) was a good woman. The daughter of a high-ranking Anglo-Saxon lord, she traded riches for rags and set out with her brothers Willibald and Wunnibald to convert the heathen in Germany. The brethren founded a number of Christian congregations east of the Rhine and Walpurgis herself ended her days as mother superior of the Heidensheim nunnery in Swabia.

Having remained a good woman throughout her days, she was eventually sainted. Her feast day on the Catholic calendar is Feb. 25.

For some reason, unknown to and wondered about by ethnologists and historians, the peasantry in many parts of Europe came to connect the pious saint with May 1, an age-old pagan spring festival in this end of the woods, the day when aldermen were elected, the cattle driven to the meadows and fences checked to make sure the poles hadn't been moved during the long winter night.

April 30 was the Eve of St. Walpurgis and St. Walpurgis's Eve it was whatever the calendar said.

The Swedish Academy, until a few years ago sole and privileged publishers of Swedish calendars, gave up in 1901: St. Walpurgis bumped Sts. Philip and James off their traditional May 1 spot in the almanach.

Long before that, however, the students of Uppsala University (founded in 1477) had made it a habit to celebrate the Eve of St. Walpurgis—the morning, afternoon and evening of April 30 and the wee hours of May 1—with sincere and severe revelry.

In the days before the present-day study-conscious, goal-directed and socially engaged students (Swedish terms, literally translated) the Walpurgis Eve celebrations on the gown side in Uppsala could take on veritably orgiastic proportions. Those were the days of the "over-layers." (literal translation) who figured that 10 or 12 years was about the proper span of time to absorb the knowledge needed for a primary degree, a *filosofie kandidat*, a *teol. kand.*, a *jur. kand.* or a *med. kand.*

Traditions have a tendency to hang on, even among goal-directed, politically and internationally engaged academic citizens. The Eve of St. Walpurgis, *Valborgsmässoafton*, is still the day for celebrating spring, even though occasional snow drifts may be seen in Castle Park.

The exact procedures of the rites of spring are difficult to determine. The day more or less starts around a lunch table with marinated herring and aquavit or—among internationally directed, more sophisticated students—with a cocktail party and canapés.

At any rate, a few minutes before 3 p.m. the square in front of the Carolina Rediviva—the justly famous university library—is milling with bareheaded students or ex-students, with their white student caps in hand or under arm. At the stroke of 3 they put on their white caps and stampede down the main street to the Fyris River which separates the city into town and gown. Why? No one seems to know. They just do it and they've done it for as long as anyone can remember.

"There used to be tradition, years ago, that the students threw their old winter hats into the Fyris," reminisced a representative from the town side. "That custom petered out, though."

Whatever they drink, the students of Uppsala are in a great shape at 9 p.m. to cheer spring below the St. Gunilla bell on the ramparts of Uppsala Castle.

The "nations" troop in, one by one—the nations are students' associations, roughly akin to American fraternities, English colleges and German *Burschtenschafen*—with flying colors and white caps on. As the bell tolls 9, the Academic Choir sings "Sweet May be welcome . . ." and the president of the student council talks about the pleasures of spring and summer and the social and civic importance of the *civis academicus*. After a few hurrays the students slip off, two and two (there are lots of coeds at Uppsala.) to Castle Hill to hold hands and whatnot and to view the innumerable May fires lit by less academic citizens all over the surrounding Upplands plains.

The fires were originally designed to scare witches and warlocks away from pious Sweden. These days they appear to be a convenient way of getting rid of old telephone books. The national telephone company announced, a year or two ago, that they would no longer pick up the old directories when delivering the new.

The evening and early morning—no one bothers about the big hand and the little hand on the clock on a night like this—rolls on with dinner and dancing at the nation houses. In the wee hours, students raid each others' clubhouses to find out what there may be left to drink and to charm the best-looking girls away from the enemy camp. The Värmland Nation may raid the Uppland Nation clubhouse, while the Upplanders are off on a raid to the Norrland or Ostergötland Nations.

When the sun stands a few hands over the horizon in this ancient city on the morning of May 1, the honest laboring people on the town side of the river get dressed in their Sunday best for a May Day demonstration against political and social injustice, against the presence of U.S. troops in Indochina, against Portuguese imperialism in Africa.

On the gown side the students sleep, the sleep of the not-too-innocent.

PEOPLE: *Record Attempt Foiled By Soporific TV*

Marshall Mayner, 18, of Mount Clemons, Mich., has failed in his bid for the world insomniac crown. But the service station attendant vowed to try again in a few weeks, this time under medical supervision. Maynor managed to go 126 hours without napping, but then collapsed before a TV set late Friday and didn't wake up for 28 hours. "I knew the TV would get me," said the disgruntled contender who hopes his 126 hours will be considered a record for staying awake without medical supervision.

The world ranking insomniac is a Capetown, South Africa, housewife who, under medical supervision, stayed awake for 11 days, 17 hours and 55 minutes, according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

* * *

Pietro Valpreda, the Italian anarchist involved in the investigation of a bomb attack which killed 16 people in a Milanese bank in 1969, married Liliana Reggi of Rome, a 22-year-old student, Tuesday. The ceremony took place in the town hall of San Giuliano, on the outskirts of Milan, with the Communist mayor of the village officiating.

Valpreda was released from jail last year under a special law expressly voted for him, but he will eventually have to stand trial on bomb attack charges.

* * *

Reginald Haynes is due for parole from Rahway (N.J.) State Prison on May 29, but he'll be going back to harmonize with his buddies now and then. Haynes used to sing on street corners, in churches and anywhere anyone would listen to him before landing in the maximum security prison four years ago. There he made some friends and organized the Escorts, a prison singing group that this week is releasing a long-playing record album, "All We Need Is Another Chance."

The nine Escorts—their name is a reference to the fact that prisoners must be accompanied by an escort whenever they move from their cell blocks—range from 22 to 27 years old. They were convicted of various crimes, including armed robbery.

The songs are mostly soul music. The title cut was written by George Kerr, who heard the group perform at a prison talent show while visiting a friend there three years ago and put up $11,000 to produce the album.



ANNIVERSARY KICK—Dorothy Fisher marks the fourth anniversary of her heart transplant by kicking a ball around. Mrs. Fisher, of Capetown, South Africa, was operated on by Christian Barnard and holds the current survival record among his transplant patients. Associated Press

* * *

The blessings of the Common Market include, as surely everyone knows by now, the Value Added Tax—and Britain is trying to come to grips with it in every conceivable way. The customs and excise people have just ruled that chastity belts are subject to VAT—as wearing apparel. The new ruling means they will cost £5.50 instead of £5. "Grossly unfair," retorts a certain English manufacturer who, while not exactly seeking anonymity, will get it here. His firm, he says, exports 10,000 chastity belts a year and he insists that his belts, like The Pill, should be considered a "safety device."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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